

10

14 Reversed
in No 13 on contents

THE
Fortieth Annual Report

14
14
14

OF THE
Directors of the American Asylum,

AT
HARTFORD,

FOR THE EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION

OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB.

PRESENTED TO THE ASYLUM, MAY 10, 1856.

Hartford:
PRESS OF CASE, TIFFANY AND COMPANY.

M.DCCC.LVI.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from:

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

Officers of the Asylum.

PRESIDENT.

HON. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WARD WOODBRIDGE,
SAMUEL TUDOR,
DAVID WATKINSON,
JAMES WARD,

JAMES B. HOSMER,
BARZILLAI HUDSON,
SETH TERRY,
CHARLES GOODWIN.

Directors for Life by Subscription.

DANIEL BUCK, Windsor.
WILLIAM H. IMLAY, Hartford.
WARD WOODBRIDGE, Hartford.
S. V. S. WILDER, Bolton, Mass.
SAMUEL ELLIOT, Washington.
STEPHEN WHITNEY, New York.

Directors chosen at the Annual Meeting, May 10, 1856.

JAMES H. WELLS,	CALVIN DAY,
JOHN BEACH,	ALBERT W. BUTLER,
AMOS M. COLLINS,	HENRY A. PERKINS,
FRANCIS PARSONS,	SAMUEL S. WARD,
DAVID F. ROBINSON,	ROLAND MATHER.

BARZILLAI HUDSON, *Secretary.*

JAMES B. HOSMER, *Treasurer.*

SETH TERRY, *Commissioner of the Fund.*

Faculty and Teachers.

PRINCIPAL.

REV. WILLIAM W. TURNER, M. A.

INSTRUCTOR OF THE GALLAUDET HIGH CLASS.

JARED A. AYERS, M. A.

INSTRUCTORS.

LAURENT CLERC, M. A.

SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.

HENRY B. CAMP, M. A.

JOHN R. KEEP, M. A.

JOHN C. BULL, B. A.

THEODORE J. HOLMES, B. A.

RICHARD S. STORRS, B. A.

WILSON WHITON.

JAMES L. WHEELER.

ELIZABETH C. BACON.

MARY A. MANN.

SARAH W. STORRS.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

F. JULIUS BUSCH.

TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP.

W. R. SMALL.

TEACHER OF ARTICULATION.

ELIZA H. WADSWORTH.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

E. K. HUNT, M. D.

STEWARD.

J. M. ALLEN.

MATRON.

MRS. PHEBE C. WHITE.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

NANCY DILLINGHAM.

MARY A. HULL.

ALVIN SAGE, MASTER OF THE SHOE SHOP.

RUFUS LEWIS, MASTER OF THE CABINET SHOP.

MARGARET GREENLAW, MISTRESS OF THE TAILORS' SHOP.

THE
FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN ASYLUM,
TO ITS PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

DURING the academical year which has just closed, there has been a greater number of pupils in the Asylum than in any previous year since its opening in 1817. A similar announcement was made in the last Report, when the whole number was 217. Within the present year we have had 240 pupils. Of these, only 32 have been supported wholly or in part, by friends, while the remainder have been supported by the States from which they come. Massachusetts, as heretofore, has furnished the largest number, virtually maintaining the policy adopted some time since, of affording instruction to every mute child in the State whose parents are unable to defray the expenses of a six years' course at the Asylum. Besides the New England States, in all of which appropriations are made from their respective treasuries for the same purpose, the Province of Nova Scotia has the year past, supported three pupils here, and is inquiring as to the expediency of establishing one school or more, as shall be judged necessary for the education of all the deaf mutes within its limits. It has been supposed by some, that several small schools located in different parts of a State, would afford greater facilities for instruction, and better accommodate those who have mute children to be educated, than one central institution which

should receive them all. Such an opinion would not be entertained for a moment by any intelligent person acquainted with the facts in the case. It appears from the last census, that the ratio of deaf mutes in the United States is about one in every two thousand of the whole population ; and that the proportion of those between the ages of *ten* and *fifteen* to the whole number, is as *one* to *nine*. If we take one of the States having no large city, but in which the inhabitants are pretty equally distributed, as in Vermont, we shall find that in its population of 313,400, there would be by the above ratio, 156 deaf mutes in that State. The number, according to the census of 1850, was 147. Assuming that the larger number is nearest the truth, then one-ninth of them, or seventeen, would be between the ages of 10 and 15, and consequently if kept in school five years as they are in Vermont, that would be the number in school at a time. By referring to our Report for the year 1850, when the last census was taken, we find the number actually in school from that State, was seventeen, though three of the number entered under 10 years of age, and three of them over 15. They were from ten of the fourteen counties of the State, and three was the most from any one county. It will readily be seen that it would be unwise, on account of the expense, and considering the small number to be taught, to establish two or three schools in that State. One school, centrally located, would certainly be sufficient for seventeen pupils, and consequently for the State. But for reasons now to be given, it will be apparent that much the best course would be for three or four contiguous States, if not larger than Vermont, to establish and maintain one school in which all their mute children should be taught. In such a school they would be more thoroughly educated, at less expense and in a shorter time. For the first three years, most of the instruction given by the teacher must be by signs addressed to the eye ; and in order to ascertain whether or not it is comprehended by the class,

each member of it must reproduce the word or sentence by means of the hand alphabet or writing. As all are taught the same thing at the same time, it is necessary that the members of a class should begin together and be kept together subsequently. If such be the case, a teacher can profitably manage a class of from seventeen to twenty, keeping them all fully occupied during the hours of school. Consequently, there must annually be an accession of about this number of new pupils, that new classes of the proper size be successively formed and carried through the regular course of study. If, on the contrary, the school consists of only twenty scholars who have entered, four each year, for five consecutive years, their teacher will in fact have five distinct classes, pursuing different studies, and each requiring his exclusive attention for different portions of the school hours. While his attention is directed to one of these five divisions, the other four will not be profitably employed, as they are not far enough advanced, with perhaps the exception of the two oldest, to derive much benefit from studying an unexplained lesson from an ordinary school book. The progress of all must therefore necessarily be slower than it would be if they were properly classed with others of their own standing, and each class receiving the constant, undivided attention of its teacher.

There may be, and probably there is, a limit beyond which it would not be advisable to go in regard to the number of pupils in an institution. As the general supervision of the whole establishment, including the moral, religious and intellectual training of the pupils, the qualifying of new teachers, the conducting of the correspondence, such attention to visitors and patrons as will keep up a public sentiment in its favor, that constant vigilance which is absolutely necessary to secure good order and the exercise of wholesome discipline among those who have been little accustomed to restraint, must devolve upon one principal, it is obvious that the number of pupils may be so increased as

to render the efficient discharge of all these duties impracticable. The same will be true under similar circumstances, with the steward, the matron and the masters of the work-shops. Precisely where this limit should be fixed, we do not undertake to decide; but we should incline to place it under, rather than over, three hundred pupils. Until it shall be reached in our case, we shall be ready to receive pupils from the neighboring British Provinces, as well as from States beyond New England, which is in many respects our appropriate territory, and from which our chief supply of pupils must be derived.

Within the year under review, there has no death occurred in the Asylum. Two of our pupils, however, who were sent home on account of indisposition, have died. The first was a beneficiary of Connecticut,* a promising girl of eleven years, who had been with us but a short time. The other was a member of the Gallandet High Class,† seventeen years old, from Maine. He was a young man of fine talents, a faithful student, a good scholar, and much esteemed on account of his amiable disposition and excellent character. As he had nearly completed his course of study with us, symptoms of consumption warned him of his danger, and induced him very reluctantly to withdraw from the Asylum, of which he had been for nearly seven years, a happy and respected inmate. Neither the comforts of home, the attentions of kind and devoted parents and friends could avail to arrest the progress of disease or save him from an early grave.

With a single exception, we have been remarkably exempt from sickness for more than two years. This exception refers to the appearing of the varioloid among us in October last. Three of each sex were attacked with this disease, but by the blessing of a kind Providence upon the efforts of our attentive and skillful physician, all were soon

* Mary A. Reeves, of Suffield.

† Francis E. Frank, of Gray.

restored to health, and no ill effects have succeeded. By a careful vaccination of all in the Asylum on the first appearance of the disease, the further spreading of it was prevented, and its virulence greatly mitigated in those who had it. We would request parents who intend sending their children to the Asylum, to have them first vaccinated. Attention to this is deemed highly important.

A severe but not fatal accident happened to one of our oldest pupils in July last, in consequence of incautiously walking on the railroad track near the city. The warning given in our last Report was unheeded, and the result was an injury, which will in a measure, disable him for life. For this exemption from casualty, from sickness and from death we would recognize the tender mercy and the watchful care of our Father in Heaven, with grateful acknowledgments for his benefits to the Institution.

It will be seen from the Treasurer's Report, that the amount paid to the Steward's department, has been large this year, indeed larger than ever before; and for the reasons alluded to in our last Report, the high price of most of the articles of living, and the increase of pupils from 217 to 240. The occupancy and care of the new wing, requiring additional fires, lights and labor, have contributed somewhat to this general result. On the other hand, the receipts have been larger from the pupils; and also from the invested funds of the Asylum, so that embarrassment in this direction has been prevented. It is no more than justice to those gentlemen who have from time to time been intrusted with the management and disbursement of the money of the Institution, to say that they have discharged this duty with singular fidelity and wisdom. Not only has the original endowment been preserved entire, but the income has been increased by judicious investments, so that the price of admission has been reduced, first from \$200 a year to \$150, then to \$115, and finally to \$100, the sum now charged. Several buildings have meantime been erected

at a very considerable expense, as they were needed for the better accommodation of the inmates of the establishment. The policy of the directors has been to expend the income of the fund, partly in procuring such books, apparatus and fixtures, as were calculated to facilitate the labors of the teachers and the improvement of the pupils, and partly in reducing the charge for board and tuition considerably below cost to every pupil, whether rich or poor. In carrying out this policy, we have carefully endeavored to prevent wasteful expenditure on the one hand, and pinching parsimony on the other. Everything necessary for the health and comfort of the pupils has been furnished them, that they might at least find with us as good a home as they left when they separated from their parents. Their tables are supplied with meat twice every day, with wheat bread and butter or molasses at every meal, with potatoes and other vegetables in their season daily ; with coffee and milk in the morning and tea and milk at evening, and occasionally with puddings, cakes and pies. They always have as much as they wish, and all the articles given them are of good quality. Each one has a single bedstead, a straw bed, a hair mattress, and covering adapted to the season. Their rooms for washing and bathing are supplied with river water by means of hydraulic rams. The whole establishment is lighted with gas, and is warmed in cold weather by ten hot-air furnaces. The pupils are taught in thirteen different school-rooms by as many teachers, and they have three different work-shops, in which all over twelve years of age may be engaged in learning a trade, three or four hours a day. For five days in each week they are under instruction in their class-rooms, five hours daily, and have about two hours of evening study under the supervision of a teacher in each of their sitting-rooms. The forenoon of every Saturday is devoted to drawing and penmanship, while the afternoon is a holiday. There are two religious services on the Sabbath in the chapel, of about an hour each, which all

the pupils are required to attend. These are conducted in the language of signs, by one of the teachers in the forenoon, and in the afternoon by the Principal. Their aim in these services is, carefully to explain to the pupils the Holy Scriptures, and to enforce the duties enjoined by them toward God as their Creator and Benefactor, and toward their fellow-men in all the relations of life. At the same time no sectarian bias is intentionally given, from a consciousness that their parents belong to different religious communions, and from a conviction that the points in which these communions agree, rather than those in which they differ, are essential to salvation. In all our arrangements we endeavor to make the Asylum a pleasant home for its inmates. The Principal, Steward and Matron, stand in the place of their parents, to whom they can at all times have access, for the purpose of making known their troubles and their wants, and from whom they receive such advice, comfort and care, as their varying dispositions and circumstances may render necessary.

As the Asylum has a pretty large fund which accrued from the sale of a township of land donated by Congress in 1819, the impression seems to have gone abroad that all its pupils, as well as the Institution itself, are above want, and so need no assistance in the way of charity; or if there are any whose friends are unable to supply them with books and clothing, and to pay their traveling expenses to and from school, the Institution can do all this for them. As the dispensers of a national bounty, we do not feel at liberty to make partial appropriations of it; but we think it incumbent on us to adopt the rule which prevails in the distribution of other educational funds, that of giving to every recipient, an equal benefit. Consequently, after having exhausted our annual interest in part payment of current expenses, and charging the pupils only enough to pay the balance, we have nothing left to bestow upon that class of our pupils above referred to. Some of the States, it is

true, in addition to what we charge for board and tuition, grant a small sum annually to their most indigent beneficiaries for clothing, not sufficient in some cases to procure a supply, while other States make no provision for this purpose. To meet the wants of such as are orphans unprovided for, and those whose parents are in straightened circumstances, the charity of the benevolent may well be bestowed. An excellent lady, now deceased, who resided near the Asylum, and who was well acquainted with the condition of our pupils, in the final disposition of her property, requested one of her daughters to appropriate fifty dollars annually, during her life, for clothing to some of the most needy of them. This has for several years been regularly paid, and has been distributed in sums of five and ten dollars, at the discretion of the Matron, affording in every instance, timely and much needed aid.

In September last two of our pupils returned to the Asylum after having been absent a year, a portion of which time had been spent in the fruitless endeavor to obtain hearing. A somewhat noted physician from England, who claimed to have cured the deafness of several mutes, was consulted by the father. After having examined the children, he expressed the utmost confidence in his ability to effect a perfect cure. They were placed under his care, and were subjected to his experiments, till even the hope of success had expired. They came back to the Institution as deaf as they left it, having lost a year of precious time, and expended a considerable sum of money in support of pretensions which have not yet been made good in a single case. We should not have alluded to this subject were these the only instances of a like failure. But nine at least of our own pupils have been under the same treatment, and with a similar result. We believe more than this number from the New York and other institutions have realized the same disappointment, while after careful inquiry we have been unable to ascertain that hearing has ever resulted

from the efforts of this or any other aurist in the case of a legitimate deaf mute. It may be that in one case among a thousand, congenital deafness is caused by mechanical obstruction or compression of some part of the hearing apparatus, and that its removal by surgical skill, and the obtaining of perfect hearing are possible. But we have no positive proof that such is the fact. While in all cases of deafness caused by inflammation in the head, resulting from scarlet fever, measles, or other acute diseases, and terminating in purulent discharges from the ear, we consider restoration to hearing impossible. Whenever parents contemplate placing a deaf child in care of an itinerant pretender to surgical skill, they would do well to consult their own family physician, and having stated fairly all the particulars of the case, be influenced by his opinion as to the probability of benefit from any experiment of the kind.

The occupancy of the new wing the past year has enabled us to effect a separation between the young children and those more advanced in age, and to carry out the principle of classification alluded to in our last Report. Soon after the admission of new pupils in September last, we formed a class of those who were eleven years old and over, and placed them in charge of an experienced male teacher. We formed another class of those under eleven, and placed them under the instruction of a well-educated female graduate of this Institution. These classes consisted each of twenty-five pupils, being more than could well be taught together for any considerable length of time. As soon as the question of capacity could be ascertained, the dull and backward ones were selected from both of these classes, and were, with some of a similar description who entered the year before, put under the care of another female graduate, forming a class of fourteen. By this arrangement, we had two fine classes of intelligent pupils, one of which was composed of eighteen young children of uniform age and ability, the other of twenty older children, whose minds were

more mature, and who were capable of greater application and endurance. The result of this experiment so far has been very gratifying. In order to effect this arrangement, two female teachers were needed, and we secured the services of Miss Mary A. Mann, who completed a nine years' course of study in 1847, and of Miss Sarah W. Storrs, for eight years a pupil here, and a graduate of the High Class in 1854. Miss Catharine P. Brooks, who had for five years faithfully and successfully discharged the duties of a class teacher, retired from the situation in May last. The Faculty and other officers of the Asylum, to whom has been intrusted the care and instruction of the children, have performed the duties assigned them with a good degree of zeal and fidelity. The pupils have been properly attended to and carefully taught. Probably as much of progress has been made by the pupils, and as much of comfort has been enjoyed by the whole family, consisting of about two hundred and fifty persons as in any one previous year. We would with devout thankfulness acknowledge our obligations to God for this continued prosperity, and commend the Asylum to his favorable regard for the year upon which we are about to enter.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

B. HUDSON, *Clerk.*

HARTFORD, May 1st, 1856.

LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE SCHOOL WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 10TH OF MAY, 1856,

THE TIME OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASYLUM.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by
Allen, Stedman A.	Raynham, Mass.	May, 1851	Mass.
Allen, Margaret	East Windsor, Conn.	May, 1850	Conn.
Allen, Minerva	Hartland, Vermont.	Sept. 1853	Vermont.
Angier, Grenville	Boston, Mass.	Nov. 1852	Friends.
Atwood, Ralph H.	Watertown, Conn.	May, 1848	Friends.
Ayres, Thomas	Boston, Mass.	May, 1848	Mass.
Baker, Edmund C.	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Ballard, Melville	Fryeburg, Maine.	May, 1850	Maine.
Barnaby, William O.	Digby, N. S.	Sept. 1855	Nova Scotia.
Bartholomew, Cornelia G.	New Haven, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Conn.
Bartlett, Franklin P.	Nottingham, N. H.	May, 1850	New Hamp.
Bartlett, James D.	North Guilford, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Friends.
Beecher, Ferdinand A.	New Haven, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Conn.
Beers, Robert D.	Southport, Conn.	Sept. 1853	Conn.
Beltis, Thomas	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Bement, Marie L.	Ashfield, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Friends.
Bennett, Emma J.	Searsmont, Maine.	May, 1851	Maine.
Bennett, George H.	Brooklyn, Conn.	Sept. 1855	Conn.
Berry, Aaron W.	Palmyra, Maine.	Sept. 1853	Maine.
Berry, Llewellyn	Vienna, Maine.	May, 1851	Maine.
Blaisdell, John W.	Tamworth, N. H.	May, 1849	New Hamp.
Blakeley, William	Roxbury, Conn.	Sept. 1853	Conn.
Blish, William L.	Willimantic, Conn.	May, 1851	Conn.
Bransfield, Edmund	Portland, Conn.	Sept. 1855	Conn.
Briek, John	Boston, Mass.	May, 1849	Mass.
Brown, Benjamin K.	Canton, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Brown, Helen H.	Jay, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Brown, Martha M.	Waldoboro, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Brown, Thomas L.	Henniker, N. H.	Sept. 1851	New Hamp.
Brumfield, Emma A.	Plymouth, Michigan.	Sept. 1853	Friends.
Bueknell, Major P.	Harrison, Maine.	Sept. 1854	Maine.
Bumpus, Ezra B.	Wareham, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Burnham, Abby	Windham, N. H.	Sept. 1854	New Hamp.
Byington, Charles H.	Southington, Conn.	May, 1847	Conn.
Campbell, Adelia L.	Bowdoin, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Campbell, George	Bowdoin, Maine.	Sept. 1850	Maine.
Carlin, John	Monson, Mass.	Oct. 1855	Mass.
Carter, Ferdinand A.	Auburn, Mass.	May, 1849	Mass.
Casey, John, Jr.	Lawrence, Mass.	Nov. 1853	Mass.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by
Chandler, Charles C.	Bowdoin, Maine.	Sept. 1854	Maine.
Chapman, Hardy P.	Salem, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.
Chase, William K.	Charlestown, Mass.	May, 1849	Mass.
Clark, Orlando A.	Mystic River, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Conn.
Coffin, Lucy S.	Newburyport, Mass.	May, 1850	Mass.
Cogswell, Loelah	Whittingham, Vermont.	Sept. 1852	Vermont.
Cowles, Lucy A.	Westfield, Mass.	Sept. 1853	Mass.
Cremins, Ann	Williston, Vermont.	Sept. 1854	Vermont.
Crossman, Franklin S.	Watertown, Conn.	May, 1851	Conn.
Crows, Julia	Portland, Maine.	Sept. 1852	Maine.
Currier, Ellen R.	Danville, Vermont.	Sept. 1852	Vermont.
Currier, Mary J.	Danville, Vermont.	Sept. 1852	Vermont.
Davis, Francis C.	Cambridge, Mass.	May, 1848	Mass.
Davis, Henry H.	Milton, Mass.	Oct. 1855	Friends.
Davis, Sarah M.	New London, Conn.	Sept. 1851	Conn.
Dawson, Benjamin	North Salem, N. H.	Sept. 1854	New Hamp.
Deming, Leroy B.	West Meriden, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Conn.
Denison, Augusta	Essex, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Conn.
Dickinson, William J.	Haverhill, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.
Doolittle, Charlotte	New Haven, Conn.	Sept. 1853	Conn.
Douglass, Charles A.	Colchester, Conn.	May, 1851	Conn.
Edwards, Ellen	Kent, Conn.	July, 1851	Conn.
Eldridge, Eunice A.	Harwich, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Ely, Sabre E.	Haddam, Conn.	Sept. 1855	Conn.
Emerson, William	Danby, Vermont.	Oct. 1852	Vermont.
Fairman, Henry M.	Hartford, Conn.	Sept. 1853	Conn.
Finnimore, Alfred H.	Bridgeport, Conn.	May, 1851	Conn.
Fish, Austin T.	Langdon, New Hamp.	Sept. 1855	New Hamp.
Fish, Amariah P.	Langdon, New Hamp.	Sept. 1855	New Hamp.
Fisk, Hannah W.	Shelburne, Mass.	May, 1851	Mass.
Fisk, Laura A.	Shelburne, Mass.	May, 1848	Friends.
Fitzpatrick, Edward	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Frank, Francis E.	Gray, Maine.	May, 1849	Maine.
Fuller, Caroline D.	Putney, Vermont.	Sept. 1855	Vermont.
Fuller, Octavius W.	Turner, Maine.	Sept. 1852	Maine.
Furrow, Edward B.	Westfield, Mass.	May, 1850	Mass.
Gatchell, George M.	Georgetown, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Geisler, Peter	Sandwich, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Gibson, Sarah M.	Westbrook, Maine.	May, 1850	Maine.
Gilbert, Charles T.	Watertown, Conn.	Sept. 1852	Conn.
Gilbert, Elizabeth	Derby, Conn.	Oct. 1853	Friends.
Glidden, Clara M.	Pittston, Maine.	Sept. 1852	Maine.
Glynn, James	Hartford, Conn.	May, 1850	Conn.
Goldsmith, Eliza M.	Chelsea, Mass.	Sept. 1853	Mass.
Goldsmith, William H.	Chelsea, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Gomez, Sarah S.	Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 1849	Mass.
Green, Albert A.	St. Albans, Vermont.	Sept. 1855	Vermont.
Green, Samuel T.	Waterford, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Greenlaw, Rebecca	Deer-Isle, Maine.	Sept. 1852	Maine.
Gregory, Frances A.	Norwalk, Conn.	May, 1849	Conn.
Grush, John E.	Boston, Mass.	May, 1849	Mass.
Hadley, Sarah	Canaan, New Hamp.	May, 1851	New Hamp.
Hammett, Caroline C.	Chilmark, Mass.	Sept. 1853	Mass.
Hannan, Daniel	Northfield, Vermont.	Oct. 1852	Vermont.
Hardy, Jane L.	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Hickok, William D.	St. Albans, Vermont.	Sept. 1855	Vermont.
Hicks, Henry F.	Danville, Maine.	Sept. 1852	Maine.
Hicks, Martha A.	Danville, Maine.	Sept. 1852	Maine.
Hobbs, Grace E.	Weston, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by
Hobin, Kate	Boston, Mass.	June, 1851	Mass.
Hogan, Anne M.	Andover, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Holmes, Agnes E.	Boston, Mass.	May, 1848	Friends.
Holmes, George A.	Boston, Mass.	May, 1846	Friends.
Howard, Samuel B.	North Anson, Maine.	Sept. 1853	Maine.
Howe, Delphus B.	North Brookfield, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Howe, Mary	Windsor, Maine.	July, 1851	Maine.
Hulett, Edson	Pawlet, Vermont.	Sept. 1852	Vermont.
Hulett, Martha J.	Pawlet, Vermont.	Sept. 1854	Vermont.
Huntington, Sophia M.	Walpole, New Hamp.	Sept. 1852	New Hamp.
Huntington, Almira S.	Walpole, New Hamp.	Sept. 1854	New Hamp.
Hurd, Cathleen,	Stoneham, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Hurd, William	Stoneham, Mass.	Oct. 1855	Mass.
Hynds, Alice	Hartford, Conn.	Sept. 1852	Conn.
Ide, Lemuel	Ida, California.	Feb. 1852	Friends.
Ingraham, Marie A.	Springfield, Mass.	May, 1851	Mass.
Ingraham, Lewis S.	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1853	Mass.
Jack, Levi	Dixmont, Maine.	May, 1849	Maine.
Jackson, Ansel A.	West Bridgewater, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Johnson, Catharine	Southbury, Conn.	May, 1849	Conn.
Joslin, Adelaide V.	Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Joslin, Sarah L.	Hartford, Conn.	Sept. 1855	Conn.
Kavanaugh, Richard P.	Huntsville, Alabama.	Sept. 1853	Friends.
Kavanaugh, Maria L.	Huntsville, Alabama.	Oct. 1855	Friends.
Keating, Michael	Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Kelley, Francis	Halifax, Nova Scotia.	July, 1855	Nova Scotia.
Keltie, Eleanor J.	Charlestown, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Kennedy, Charles A.	Plainfield, Conn.	May, 1850	Conn.
Kinsman, Oscar,	Sharon, Vermont.	May, 1849	Vermont.
Lafferty, Mary Ann	Pawtucket, Mass.	Sept. 1851	Mass.
Lambert, Prudence D.	Chilmark, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Larrabee, John	Bangor, Maine.	May, 1850	Maine.
Larrabee, Phebe J.	Bangor, Maine.	May, 1850	Maine.
Latham, Galen A.	East Bridgewater, Mass.	May, 1851	Mass.
Leehe, Catharine	Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.
Lemure, Frances E.	Cambridgeport, Mass.	May, 1851	Mass.
Lester, Levi A.	Providence, R. Island.	Mar. 1855	Rhode Island.
Lillie, Edwin H.	Randolph, Vermont.	Sept. 1851	Vermont.
Lindsey, Lizzy	Salem, Mass.	May, 1848	Mass.
Long, Mary	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Lovejoy, Emma	Sebec, Maine.	May, 1851	Maine.
Lovejoy, Hartwell	Sebec, Maine.	May, 1851	Maine.
Lovejoy, Sarah	Sebec, Maine	May, 1851	Maine.
Luce, Catharine C.	Tisbury, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.
Ludwig, Simon B.	Waldoboro, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Lyons, Margaret	Cambridge, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Manwaring, Henry O.	Mystic River, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Friends.
Marsh, Catharine B.	Roxbury, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Marsh, Paulina M.	Roxbury, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.
Marshall, Abraham F.	Greenwich, Conn.	Sept. 1852	Conn.
Marshall, Leslie G.	Greenwich, Conn.	Sept. 1852	Conn.
Martin, Richard J.	New Haven, Conn.	May, 1850	Conn.
Martin, Willard E.	West Randolph, Ver.	Sept. 1855	Vermont.
Mayhew, Jonathan A.	Tisbury, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.
Mayhew, Mercy C.	Tisbury, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
McAlloon, Patrick	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 1853	Mass.
McCarty, Catharine	Boston, Mass.	May, 1855	Mass.
McCarty, Joan	Hingham, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
McCune, William J.	Easton, Conn.	Sept. 1855	Conn.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by
McGee, Washington, W.	Cambridge, Mass.	May, 1848	Mass.
McGuire, Margaret	Boston, Mass.	May, 1850	Mass.
McKey, Francis	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
McLaughlin, Agnes	North Providence, R. I.	Sept. 1852	Rhode Island.
Mellen, Mary W.	Hardwick, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Friends.
Merrill, Charles H.	Guilford, New Hamp.	May, 1851	New Hamp.
Mettrah, Adam H.	Norwalk, Conn.	May, 1851	Conn.
Miner, Hugh W.	Stonington, Conn.	May, 1850	Conn.
Mitchell, Harriet	Hartford, Conn.	May, 1854	Conn.
Moise, Catharine L.	Charleston, S. C.	June, 1853	Friends.
Moody, Horace G.	Lebanon, Maine.	May, 1851	Maine.
Moore, Anna M.	Boston, Mass.	May, 1854	Friends.
Morse, Charles C.	Bridgetown, N. Scotia.	Oct. 1854	Friends.
Nichols, Robert H.	Boston, Mass.	May, 1850	Mass.
Nickerson, Eveline W.	Barnstable, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Palmer, Abby L.	Concord, New Hamp.	May, 1850	New Hamp.
Palmer, William F.	Leominster, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Parker, Harvey A.	Pepperell, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Parker, John	Andover, Mass.	Sept. 1854	Mass.
Parsons, Allura H.	Wells, Maine.	June, 1851	Maine.
Paterson, Andrew	Streetsville, C. W.	Oct. 1854	Friends.
Peabody, Orison D.	Alstead, New Hamp.	Sept. 1855	New Hamp.
Perkins, Mariette	Woodstock, Vermont.	Sept. 1852	Vermont.
Perry, Carlos	Irassburg, Vermont.	Sept. 1852	Vermont.
Pratt, Louisa C.	South Braintree, Mass.	Nov. 1855	Friends.
Pray, Winfield S.	Great Falls, New Hamp.	Sept. 1854	Friends.
Randall, Anna A.	New Durham, N. H.	Sept. 1855	New Hamp.
Read, Ada E.	Dummerston, Vermont.	Sept. 1855	Vermont.
Reeves, Mary A.	Suffield, Conn.	Oct. 1854	Conn.
Reynolds, Edward	Walpole, New Hamp.	Sept. 1854	New Hamp.
Richards, Emily L.	Fitchburg, Mass.	May, 1851	Mass.
Richardson, Ellen A.	Newburyport, Mass.	May, 1850	Mass.
Richardson, Hannah	Newburyport, Mass.	May, 1848	Mass.
Rines, Stover	Portland, Maine.	June, 1851	Maine.
Robertson, John A.	Point Levi, Canada.	April, 1848	Friends.
Robinson, Catharine T.	Nantucket, Mass.	Nov. 1854	Mass.
Roche, John H.	New Bedford, Mass.	Sept. 1850	Friends.
Ryan, Lurana	Waldo, Maine.	Sept. 1853	Maine.
Safford, Mellen F.	Turner, Maine.	Sept. 1852	Maine.
Seaverns, Clara E.	Weston, Mass.	Sept. 1852	Mass.
Seiders, Luella	Waldoboro, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Shackley, Albert S.	North Berwick, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Slate, Charley D.	Windsor Locks, Conn.	June, 1855	Conn.
Slocum, William F.	Valley Falls, R. I.	Sept. 1852	Rhode Island.
Slocum, Patience E.	Valley Falls, R. I.	Sept. 1854	Rhode Island.
Small, Edward L.	Hartland, Vermont.	Sept. 1854	Vermont.
Smith, Almos	New Boston, N. Hamp.	May, 1850	New Hamp.
Smith, Mary E.	East Lyme, Conn.	Sept. 1855	Conn.
Steward, Pembroke S.	St. Albans, Maine.	May, 1850	Maine.
Stilphen, Joseph D.	North Conway, N. H.	Sept. 1855	New Hamp.
Stover, Martha A.	Appleton, Maine.	Sept. 1853	Maine.
Street, Katharine L.	St. John, N. Brunswick.	Oct. 1853	Friends.
Swift, Mary E.	Sandwich, Mass.	May, 1850	Mass.
Talbot, Nelson	North Hadley, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.
Talcott, Prudence E.	Glastenbury, Conn.	Sept. 1852	Conn.
Taylor, Anna R.	Danbury, New Hamp.	May, 1851	New Hamp.
Tirrell, George A.	Weymouth, Mass.	May, 1851	Mass.
Tomlinson, William	Watertown, Conn.	July, 1850	Conn.
Tourtelott, Cyrus A.	Thompson, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Conn.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by
Town, Ada L.	Marshfield, Vermont.	Sept. 1855	Vermont.
Tufts, Alfred	Billerica, Mass.	May, 1848	Mass.
Wakefield, George W.	Brownfield, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Walbridge, Sarah L.	Randolph, Vermont.	May, 1851	Vermont.
Wardman, Jabez	Andover, Mass.	Sept. 1855	Mass.
Warren, George F.	Standish, Maine.	May, 1851	Maine.
Webb, Ann E.	Windham, Maine.	Sept. 1853	Friends.
Webb, John F.	Windham, Maine.	May, 1849	Friends.
West, Betsey C.	Raymond, New Hamp.	Sept. 1855	New Hamp.
West, Caroline M.	Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 1853	Mass.
Weston, Elizabeth	Duxbury, Mass.	May, 1850	Mass.
White, Mary	Dorchester, Mass.	May, 1854	Mass.
Wilbur, Mary E.	Little Compton, R. I.	Sept. 1851	Rhode Island.
Wileox, Mary J.	Deep River, Conn.	Sept. 1854	Conn.
Williams, Henry	Port Hope, Canada W.	May, 1848	Friends.
Williams, Lavinia M.	Hadley, Mass.	May, 1850	Mass.
Williams, Lueia A.	Plainfield, New Hamp.	Sept. 1855	New Hamp.
Willis, Manfred	Sudbury, Mass.	Oct. 1854	Mass.
Wilson, Charles E.	Salem, Mass.	Dec. 1855	Mass.
Wise, Charles P.	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 1850	Mass.
Wise, Henry	Monson, Mass.	Oct. 1855	Mass.
Wooster, Prudence E.	Hancock, Maine.	Sept. 1855	Maine.
Wright, Sally	Weybridge, Vermont.	Sept. 1852	Vermont.
Young, Ellen A.	Meredith Bridge, N. H.	Sept. 1854	Friends.

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supported by Friends, - - - -	15	14	29
“ “ Maine, - - - -	23	18	41
“ “ New Hampshire, - - - -	11	9	20
“ “ Vermont, - - - -	10	12	22
“ “ Massachusetts, - - - -	41	40	81
“ “ Rhode Island, - - - -	2	3	5
“ “ Connecticut, - - - -	24	15	39
“ “ Nova Scotia, - - - -	3		3
	129	111	240

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Dr. THE AMERICAN ASYLUM in account with JAMES B. HOSMER, Treasurer. Cr.

1856. April 1.	To Cash paid	Steward, Salaries, Insurance on Buildings, for Paper and Printing, American Annals, Appropriation to Library, for new Buildings and Improve- ments, Investment in Bank stock, Re-loans, Contingent expenses, Balance to New Account,	1855. April 1.	1856. April 1.	By Balance from Old Account, Cash received from Commissioner of Fund, of States on account of Ben- eficiaries, of Individuals on Account of Papils, for Rent of Dwelling-houses,	\$5,362.01 62,924.82 17,580.56 2,571.66 372.00
			\$21,000.00 14,400.66 170.50 357.25 130.00 100.00 6,856.98 20,021.67 24,447.66 131.26 1,195.07 \$88,811.05			
				1856. April 1.	By Balance brought down,	\$88,811.05 \$1,195.07

HARTFORD, April 21, 1856.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

A. W. BUTLER,
D. F. ROBINSON, } Auditors.

HARTFORD, April 1, 1856.

J. B. HOSMER, Treasurer.

SPECIMENS OF ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

It is a rule of the school, that specimens of composition published in our annual reports, and also the letters sent at stated times to the friends of our pupils, shall receive no correction, except such as their respective authors can make on a careful review, when the errors they contain are pointed out by a teacher. The following are prepared in accordance with this rule; and in judging of them, it is important to consider the ages of the writers, their terms of instruction, and whether they were born deaf, or lost their hearing, after they had probably acquired some available knowledge of spoken and written language.

By a girl 10 years old, born deaf; under instruction 7 months.

STORIES.

My mother looks into a well. My cat sees her. The careless cat runs and falls into the well. My mother sees the cat. My father sees and puts it on the ground. My mother carries and puts it in a basket. I fear the cat is dead. Do you think my cat is dead? No madam it is alive.

A girl picks berries. She sees a bear. She runs from it. She cries. It chases and catches the girl. It kills and carries the girl. Some persons look for the girl. They find the poor dead girl. Some persons carry the girl into a house. Many people see the dead girl. A person puts the girl in a coffin.

Some men chop trees. They see wolves. They run from the wolves. They run after them. They kill the wolves. They walk into a house. They are very tired. They sleep on sofas. A woman cooks pork. She puts plates on a table. She cuts the pork. She puts it on the plates. She calls them. They sit on stools. They eat the pork. They walk among the trees. They look for the wolves. They find them on the ground. They carry and put the dead wolves in a cart. They put the wolves on the ground. They feed a dog with the wolves.

P. M. M.

Written by a lad 12 years old, born deaf; under instruction 7 months.

MY DEAR WILLIAM:

I am very well. I like to learn. I try to write a letter to you. I love you very much. I am not homesick. I received a letter from my mother and George last Friday. I wish you to write a letter to me. It is warm and pleasant. The grass is very pretty. I shall go to the city next Saturday afternoon. I wish you to come and see me. I love Lizzie. I learn fast. Mrs. White's shoulder was dislocated. It is better. I shall go home next vacation. Mr. Allen governs and keeps all the boys and girls well. Mr. Turner is writing many letters. I make boxes and benches, sleds and tables. I often kiss my mother. Mr. Whiton teaches me. I must be a good boy. We go to the chapel every morning and afternoon. I love God. I must obey God. George carries a new gun and shoots the woodchucks. I like to live in the Asylum. The boys are playing with a ball. Master Ballard sends love to you. Will you give me one dollar? Are you well? I made a little wagon and gave it to Thomas Greene last summer. When will you come and see me? I learn a catechism to improve. The trees are very pretty. I like to walk pleasant. I wish Lizzie to write a letter to me. I wish Sarah to write a letter to me.

Your affectionate brother, S. T. G.

Written by a lad 17 years of age, who lost his hearing almost entirely at 18 months; under instruction seven months. He reads from the lips very well, and speaks a few words imperfectly.

STORY SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE.

Once a man lived in a small house near a mountain. The man often took his gun, and hunted birds and deer. One day his wife had washed with her two hands the shirts in a tub of hot water. She put them in a large basket of clothes. She carried the basket out of the house into the yard. She took them out of the basket, and hung them on the rope with some clothes-pins. She hung a shawl on the long rope. Her child was playing on the ground near a tree with a dog. An eagle saw down the child playing on the ground. The eagle flew down and seized the child and carried it up through the air to its large nest in a tree on the mountain. The dog barked at the eagle and tried to catch it, but could not. The child cried very loud. The woman heard the child crying, and she saw up the eagle with the woman's child. She dropped the large shawl from the rope. She called her man. He took his gun, and run, and climbed up the mountain. He hid and crept to the tree. He saw the eagle on the tree. He shot at the eagle and hit it. The eagle fell on

the ground from the tree. The man climbed up the tree, and saw his child in the nest. He took it out of the nest and held it on his arms. He climbed down from the tree. He picked his gun and walked down the mountain. He gave her child to the woman. She fed it. She was very glad.

W. O. B.

By a girl 12 years old, born deaf; under instruction 1 year and 7 months.

HARTFORD, April 21st, 1856.

MY DEAR PARENTS:

I am very well to-day. Mrs. White's birth-day was March 30th, 1856. The pupils gave her a present of a beautiful writing desk and a book and a card-case. Mrs. White thanked them. Mrs. White and Miss Dillingham and Mr. Nichols rode in a wagon to buy bonnets. Mrs. White was jumping out of the wagon but she fell on the ground and broke her leg and her shoulder and hurt her. Two doctors carried her to the Asylum she is lying in the bed a long time. The doctors bound up Mrs. White's leg and shoulder. The pupils are sorry. Mr. Allen was married to his pretty wife last week. Are you very well? I think about my parents and my brothers and my sisters. You gave things to me. I thank you. I love God. I often pray to God. I am a good girl. I love Miss Davis' mother. I wish to see my parents and brothers and sisters. The grass is growing on the ground but the leaves are late on the trees. I do not find letters from you. Why do not I find them from you? When is my birth-day? We often play on the lawn. We are happy. I will go to my home. I will kiss you and Miss Davis' mother. I wish to go home this spring. I do not play on Sunday. Miss Hulett is sick ten weeks, she is better now. I often read a good bible every day. I love my grandmother. I wish to buy a new comb. I am fond of Miss Richards. I received a box from you. I wish to go to heaven. I think much about God. Is my brother's finger better? I love Mrs. Bacon. Mrs. Bacon teaches the pupils. Good-Bye. From your affectionate daughter,

J. L. H.

By a girl 11 years old, born deaf; under instruction 1 year and 7 months.

Three weeks ago the deaf and dumb pupils wished to give something to Mrs. White. Two of the girls went to the city three Saturday afternoons ago and bought a writing desk. They did not tell Mrs. White. She sat down in her chair in her parlor. Monday in the morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. Turner had lectured them in the chapel. Master K. had opened a desk and hid the writing desk. Mr. Turner said that he will

make signs to them. Mr. Turner told Miss L. to call Mrs. White. The teachers followed Mrs. White to the chapel. She was very much surprised. She sat down in Mr. Turner's chair in the chapel. Mr. Turner told Master K. to make signs to them in the chapel. He opened the desk, and took the writing desk and showed it. The pupils smiled at Mrs. White. They gave the writing-desk to her. She thanked them. She could not make signs to them. She asked Mr. Turner to make signs. She cried a little, but she was not sorry. She was very glad.

Now Mrs. White is sick. Last Monday she wished to buy some clothes she told Mr. Nichols. He went into a barn and took a horse and put on the horses bridle. He rode around in the road near the Asylum. Mrs. White put on her bonnet and came down stairs. She went down to the wagon and got into it, and rode to the city with Mr. Nichols. They stopped before a store and Mr. Nichols stood on the ground near the wagon. Mrs. White started to get out, but her foot was caught in the reins and she fell to the ground. She was very hurt. She tried to stand on the ground but she could not. A merchant took a chair. Some men lifted Mrs. White, and she sat in the chair. Mr. Nichols told Dr. Hunt to go to Mrs. White. He carried Mrs. White in a carriage to the Asylum. Miss Dillingham kept Mrs. White in the carriage. Some men carried her up stairs and put her on a bed. Miss Dillingham took off her bonnet. She lay on the bed. She did not cry, but she was very patient. She smiled at Dr. Hunt. He examined her, and found her ancle and shoulder were broken. He told Mr. Turner that she must lie on the bed a long time, she dislikes to lie on the bed. Mrs. B. told you [*Mr. S.*] that her ancle and shoulder were broken in the forenoon. You were very much surprised. You were very sorry. You eat dinner, and opened the door and saw Mrs. White lying on the bed. She smiled at you, and talked with you, and shook hands with you. We pity Mrs. White. We hope that she will be well again. Miss Dillingham and Miss Hull must be very much busy every day and they will be very glad when she will be well again. Mrs. White dislikes the noisy pupils, but she likes the still pupils.

A. V. J.

By a boy 11 years old, born deaf; under instruction 1 year and 7 months.

Some years ago I lived in Mystic River, Conn. I often went to school every day. One day I did not go to school. I ran to my Grandmother. I liked to visit her. I went into a factory. I liked to talk with my brother in the factory. I liked to see many wheels and strings. I had my mitten in my hand, but my clothes were caught, and I began to break my arm. I cried very loud. Two men stopped the strings. They held me and carried me to my home. Another man went up stairs and

told my brother. My brother was very sorry and he came to my home. I lay in the bed. My mother feared that perhaps I will die. She was very sorry. A Doctor examined me but he could not find. Another old Doctor, with a long white beard is wise. He rode in a wagon to my home at 8 o'clock in the evening. I waked up and I feared the Doctor. He smiled at me. He examined me, and found my arm was broken and my meat was torn. I cried very loud. The Doctor tied boards and a cloth on my arm. I slept in the bed. My mother kept me and I did not roll. I began to better. I was very weak and I did not walk. I liked to play on a small violin. I was wearing a frock. The Doctor hung my arm with a handkerchief from my neck. I picked a piece of bone in my arm. I became well again. I put a coat and pantaloons on my body and legs. I can play now, but my one arm is somewhat weak.

O. A. C.

By a boy 11 years old, born deaf; under instruction one year and seven months.

My Henry Howe was living in North Brookfield, Mass. He was playing on the ground with his Jane King. Jane walked away. He saw her walking away. He ran out of the gate to the road. He stooped down and heaped the dust with his hands. He took the dust into a deep pan. A gentleman began to ride in a wagon on the road. My brother could not hear the gentleman riding in the wagon. My brother turned around and the wagon pushed him, and the wheel passed over his breast and crushed him. The gentleman stopped and got out of the wagon and lifted and carried my brother into my father's house. My mother was very sorry. The gentleman put him on a bed, and he lay on it. Some women examined him. My Father walked to a house and called a Doctor. The Doctor came and looked at my brother. The Doctor feared he will be hurt a long time. He took the vinegar and sowed [*sprinkled*] it on my brother. My mother watched him lying on the bed. She sat in a chair and sewed her shirt with a needle. My brother called her, and she carried a tumbler of water and gave it to him and he drank it. She often fed him. He escaped, and he is well. I think that he will come to the Asylum next Fall. I shall be very glad. I shall help and teach him. He will improve to learn and he will read his books.

D. B. H.

By a lad 14 years old, born deaf; under instruction 2½ years.

A STORY.

Once in the winter a boy wanted to skate. Before going to the river he asked his father to let him. His father told him that he must not go to

skate alone but he might go with other large boys. But the boy did not care and so when he took a pair of skates out of the house and when his father went away, he started to go from home to the river. He walked two miles and arrived at the river at about one o'clock. During the afternoon he was skating on the river through the woods. During the night he saw a wolf come out of the woods towards him. The wolf's eyes looked like fire. The boy took rapidly the pair of skates from his feet and he ran to a small tree. He climbed it but the wolf jumped and caught him on his leg. He was very angry and took a dagger from his belt and killed the wolf. After the wolf died he sat down on the tree to rest. He was glad that he escaped from the wolf. After a little while he saw many other wolves come to him again. When a wolf dies the other wolves always eat him. The wolves gnawed the tree. The boy was afraid that the wolves would catch him because if they gnawed off the tree it would fall down on the ground. As he found a young straight limb he cut it off with the dagger. He tied the dagger to the end of the limb. Then he killed some of the wolves with the limb. The other wolves were afraid that the boy would kill them and so they ran away. He jumped from the tree on the ground. During the night he picked up some sticks and made a fire and he slept near it. Other wolves could not catch him because he was near the fire. In the forenoon he went to the river to skate again. He began to skate through the woods. But at length he was tired and went home and met his father. He told him that he was very disobedient to his father so he must whip him. If the boy would obey his father he would not whip him.

L. S. I.

By a girl 13 years old who lost her hearing at 4½ years ; under instruction 2½ years.

COMPOSITION.

One day a man and woman and her little baby went to the forests. They did not have any good things to wear. They were very poor. The man wore a skin. The woman wore a long cloth. She put it round her baby. They saw a large tree and a small pond. They sat down under the tree. They were happy to sit there. They had a fine time. It was very cool. The baby went to sleep. The woman let the babe lie on the ground. The grass was very dry. She and the poor man went to walk and they saw some berries. They picked and ate some of them. They went to their hut. They left the babe on the dry ground. The baby slept there a long time. The babe did not know that its father and mother went away. By and by it woke up. It could not find its parents. It cried very loud. The woman and man went to the forest again, but

they lost their way. They could not find the babe. They were very sorry. They were very unhappy. They let the babe stay there many days. The babe ate some green grass and drank some dirty water. They were very sorry that they lost the way to the place where their babe was. The babe was there alone. It was very dirty round its face and hands. In a few days it died. The body was left on the ground.

L. A. C.

By a lad 13 years old, born deaf; under instruction 3½ years.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Many years ago Frederick lived in Berlin Prussia. His father treated him and Wilhelmina cruelly. He often chose the large, tall men. He did not let them go to war against the other countries in Europe. He commanded them to stay round the palace. One day he ate dinner with Frederick and Wilhelmina. He saw Frederick eating. He was very angry, and he took the plates and threw them at him. The plates did not hit Frederick's head. Both Frederick and Wilhelmina ran and hid. Frederick thought that he might run away from his father. If he ran away and his father caught him then he would be hung. He ought to stay in the palace. His father died in 1740, and the people of Prussia heard about his death. They lamented him who was carried into the grave.

Frederick became King of all Prussia. He knew that the Austrians, a long time ago robbed the country of Silesia. He was different from his father. He had large armies to go to war against the Austrians. At first he was afraid and ran from the soldiers. The Prussians defeated the Austrians and then robbed the country of Silesia. Maria Theresa was the Queen of Austria. One of the Prussian soldiers went to Frederick and said to him that the Prussians were victorious. The Austrians were afraid and ran away to Austria. Frederick was ashamed of himself, because he was afraid and ran and hid.

In 1756, Austria, Russia, Sweden, France and Saxony declared war against him to crush him to death. But Frederick was very courageous. He defeated these allies. But he was in trouble. The war lasted nearly seven years. Frederick was victorious. The people of Europe respected Frederick's courage. He died in 1786.

A. F. M.

By a lad 15 years old, born deaf: under instruction 3½ years.

ABOUT THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

The ancient Britons lived in caves and woods. They did not understand how to make houses, gardens, and roads. They did not wear

clothes; but they wore skins. They did not understand how to cultivate the land. They gained food by animal hunting in the woods and fishing in the rivers. They protected the cattle from the sudden attacks of enemies. They were very ignorant of books and Bibles. They had bows, arrows and shields. They fought in war with one another. The Druids did not communicate useful things to the people. They worshipped many gods. They told the people to worship them. They did not make churches but they made temples. They did not know the true God. They had more authority than the chiefs, because they were smart. They taught men to become Druids. The Britons thought they were magicians. The Druids made medicines to give the sick. Julius Cæsar commanded the Romans and fought with the Britons. The Romans were wise and smart. They used to teach the Britons. The Britons were educated. They used things from them. The Romans taxed them. The Britons had no money. They exchanged to give cattle and metals to them. The barbarians fought at Rome. The Romans called the Roman soldiers who left and went to Rome. The Britons thought that they would come back again; but they did not come into Britain. The Picts and Scots, lived in the woods in Scotland. They went to Britain and stole corn. The British saw them run away. They were angry and troubled. The Picts and Scots came back and stole their children and cattle. They ran and hid in Scotland. The British saw them. They suffered. Vortigen proposed to the Britons to ask the Saxons to come in Britain. He gave to the Saxons the island of Thanet. The Saxons drove away the Picts and Scots to Scotland.

O. W. F.

By a girl 19 years old, born deaf; under instruction 3½ years.

ABOUT THE SUN.

I take the opportunity of writing about the Sun. I do not know how the sun was made, but I know God created it. Before I came to the Asylum, I did not know God created the sun, but the Asylum caused me to know God created the sun, the world, &c. Before I came to the Asylum, I thought the earth was greater than the sun, I mistook about this very much, but now I know how to learn about things. I wonder at the only wise God. If we had no sun, we should not live in the world and we and the animals would all die. The world would be thrown straight into the depth of the heavens but we have the sun and are very glad to have it because we can live in the world which is about ninety-five million miles from the sun. The sun is very useful to attract the world always. It is very useful to cause rain to the ground for growing the grass, trees, flowers, and vegetables for the people and animals food. The sun rules many stars, the moon and the world. The sun does not go round the world,

but the world the moon and the stars go round the sun, which is like the King of the world the moon and the stars.

Inhabitants do not live in the sun, because it is very hot. If I should go to the sun, I should die, because the sun gives very much heat. I think other beings live in the sun, I think the people of the world are not like the people of the sun, I guess about this. The sun rises every morning, and is very bright, pleasant and beautiful in Spring or in Summer or in Fall. The sun sets every evening surrounded by beautiful red clouds often. It sets and begins to grow dark every evening. We can not see the sun when it is set. We must sleep in the houses but the Asiatics rise while the sun is set, which they can see.

If we should look at the sun a long time, our eyes would be blind because it is stronger than they. We must take care of our eyes. The sun attracts the water into the sky which becomes clouds and rain.

M. A. H.

By a young man 21 years old, born deaf; under instruction 3½ years.

THE VAST OCEAN.

The surface of the ocean is more extensive than that of the land, i. e. three parts are water and one part land. It is very advantageous for vessels to sail on to convey merchandize, and to emit vapor caused by the heat of the powerful sun. The vapor is carried into the sky and it becomes rain. If there were no water, the animals and vegetation would die. The depth of the ocean is similar to the height of the mountains. No body can swim down to its bottom. Jonah, however in ancient times, went with a whale down to the vallies for three days and three nights and still lived. This was owing to the fact that God preserved him. I wish to go down into the ocean and see the pleasant parks of the coral at the bottom, like the trees. There is a plenty of silver and of gold on the bottom, because many large vessels have sunk. When the wind dies away, the ocean is asleep and is very blue, and when the wind agitates the water, it looks like an angry giant. The mariners and passengers enjoy the beautiful and sublime scenery when they see the lofty waves such as the mountains. Frequently passengers become sea-sick in consequence of the rough waves of the sea on sailing. It is said that the ocean has been singing very sweetly 6,000 years. I envy those who can hear on account of my being unable to hear the song. A great many persons have been drowned. Fishes have devoured their flesh and they are skeletons. God will raise them from the dead. None have descried the poles which are always very cold. White bears can abide on the masses of ice and live on fish and seal. Salt is manufactured of the sea and it is very useful to preserve meat put into barrels. Prior to erecting large vessels some per-

son had a great curiosity to look at a nautilus cruising on the ocean and he made a ship such as it. It was lucky for us. Soon a great many other vessels were constructed, as a system of rail-roads is rapidly disseminated through the union. The Sun and moon have a reflection in the ocean and I would banter some persons who labor under the erroneous idea that the sun and moon are under the ocean. A number of hardy swimmers put their diving bells over their heads and they plunge under the water in order to gather very valuable pearls. They can stay under water a few minutes. In modern times, Mr. Cook who was a bold and wise man with several mariners sailed around the earth three times. At length he was slain by the savages. It is said that a marine telegraph will be projected under the ocean from the United States to Europe, so that we shall be gratified to have the news communicated between the United States and Europe by the telegraph. The marine telegraph is covered with india rubber.

H. F. H.

By a young man 17 years old, lost his hearing in infancy ; under instruction 3 years and 8 months.

RANDOLPH, VT.

Randolph is a beautiful town, and ranks next to Montpelier which is more beautiful. Montpelier is the capital of Vermont, and it is situated on the Onion River. Mr. Turner selected three of the pupils to go to Montpelier in 1854 for exhibition. I was one. We arrived there safe, and went to the hotel. We talked with each other. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, we went into the capitol to exhibit before the assembly. I had my friends coming from Randolph to Montpelier. Mr. Turner asked me to go from these to my home on Friday forenoon. I walked alone to the town to visit my friends. On Saturday forenoon Mr. Turner came with the pupils to the Asylum. I was happy to examine the beautiful buildings of Montpelier. I went home, and met my parents ; who shook hands with me. In 1849 it rained 4 days in Randolph. The flood rose and it swept away some bridges. Many gentlemen drove horses and wagons or walked to the bridges. They were disappointed to go across them. Some men made the new bridges.

About 5 or 6 years since, my father asked me to stay at home. He went to West Randolph in the evening. The tavern, shed, barn, and store were burnt by a coal, which dropped on the floor, and the fire kindled. In the morning my father wished me to go to the town and we saw the tavern, shed, barn, and store burnt. Some men built a new tavern and barn. Last vacation on my arrival at home in safety, I saw my father, and he shook hands with me. My father and I carried my trunk, and we went home, and shook hands with my mother heartily. My

father wished me to help him mow the grass with scythes. We spread the grass with pitchforks on the ground and we came back to our home for dinner. The sun shone and dried the wet hay. After dinner we collected the hay with a rake. My father put the hay in a wagon and I loaded it. We moved it in the barn, and put it in the mow, which was full. The haying was all done. My father saw the corn was somewhat old. I helped him to cut the corn with a sickle. We placed it on the ground, the sun warmed the dry corn. We moved it into the barn, we stripped the husks from it, and threw it in baskets. I asked my father to let me go to the town to visit my friends. On the 3d of Sept., my father wished me to go to West Randolph to visit the town. A gentleman told my father, that he heard that there had been a collision. The locomotive called Richmond dashed against another locomotive, and it broke its cow-catcher. The passengers were hurt. My father has pails. He brings them to the woods, and taps the trees with an augur, and the sap drops in the pails. If the pails are full, he brings the sap, and pours it in a kettle. The sap is boiled down and changed into maple sugar. I bade farewell to my parents and friends, and I was sorry to part with them. I returned to the Asylum for the purpose of learning my lessons.

E. H. L.

By a lad 16 years old, born deaf; under instruction 4½ years.

A VIRTUOUS MOTHER.

Every great and useful man in this world is said to have had a virtuous mother. Mothers are always at home with their children by their natural habit while their husbands are absent on their business all the day; and they return home in the evening when their children have gone to bed, and it cannot give them an opportunity to educate them. The mother is always particular in all respects, and ambitious, and wishes to show her neighbors that she is a good mother, but the father always depends on his wife for the education of his children, and entertains hope that his wife may win good respect from her neighbors, and that he can boast of his excellent wife as a virtuous mother. He labors for the benefit of his children in happiness and wealth by his skillful hands and genius. When leisure allows her, the mother often calls on her neighbors with her child or children who may hear their mother's useful conversation if she is a virtuous and noble woman, and improve in their knowledge. When the children are old enough to read, their mother can teach them to read, and then will explain to them anything about which they read in the book, while she is with them at home and their master is absent. If a little boy begins to learn rough words which are mostly spoken by boys, he hardly will become a gentleman. So children should be at first under the instruction of their mother. If they live and will remember their mother's

good advice, they can easily avoid evils which commonly surround them while associating with men when they are old enough to work out. When they have grown up to be men they can command respect from their friends by whose influence they may be easily made rich if they cherish the good instruction of their virtuous mother. In the American Revolution our liberty was preserved by both sexes. While the men were soldiers to fight with their enemy, their noble and courageous wives earnestly assumed their duties. They took care over the farm, and wrote letters on business instead of their husbands. If both sexes go along with each other without or within their houses, happiness, and other blessings will expire in this country, and their children be warlike, uneducated as in ancient times. Both sexes are equal in their possessions given from Heaven, but their privileges are different according to natural law. T. L. B.

*By a young man 20 years of age, born deaf; under instruction
5½ years.*

PLEASURE.

Pleasure is a great temptation and draws many persons into danger. It sometimes weakens reason, and impairs conscience and strength. Many young persons have no taste for it, but adopt it, because the name allures them. Spend their lives in anticipation of it, and determine to be vastly happy when they have time. But pleasure disappoints them, as it has often disappointed us, and our regret is strong. The ideas of pleasure very often encourage our imaginations without exercising our prudence. Many think that debauchery is a fine pleasure! that drunkenness, which is a prey to health and mind, is a splendid pleasure! and that gaming, which leaves us centless, is a most exquisite pleasure!! It is the most miserable thing we can think of in the world, but men of pleasure don't think so and think us fools. Men of pleasure, I believe, scarcely have a heart for anything, because vain pleasure is a great influence, controls them and does not allow them freedom of thought, but only blind and absurd opinions. Good reasoners call the men of pleasure the men of pain. A life of pleasure is the most miserable life, as philosophers say. It seems ridiculous, but it is true. The greatest pleasure is to do duty, and we will soon feel real pleasure by doing thus. There is no real pleasure in the world, beside that of doing duty. Pleasure and business are good friends and assist each other—not enemies, as dull persons are generally apt to believe. Real pleasure rises up by mixing pleasure with business. Good business men know how to mix pleasure with their business. I often envy the pleasures in the shops when I am a lazy fellow or loitering about, and am also often resolved to be happy, but as Ecclesiastes has taught me about vain things, so I must not expect any pleasure but by trying to do better. I am often curious and inquire how good

Christians feel the pleasures of religion. We seldom know real pleasures while here, except in studies. Public pleasure is a counterfeit, I believe. I say again, it is a dangerous charm, and leads us to restlessness and vices. It is the rock which crowds flock to, as they launch out with crowded sails without a compass or sufficient reason to steer, and disappointment and shame are the results,—so we should always weigh our enjoyment of pleasures and not destroy our faculties and constitution. Many persons are not careful or don't analyze the charms of pleasure till they are ruined. A real man of fashion and pleasure observes decency, and is always admitted into good company, because he borrows or affects no vices, but those who brag of these things make no part of it, and are most unwillingly admitted into it. I say again—Remember and be watchful of every thing we see and hear, for fear we may be led aside by tempting pleasures. We cannot taste real pleasure unless we are at work. We can relish it by applying ourselves to good business. We can find a pleasure in the exercise of mind in studies, and great rewards of much knowledge will persuade us that we will know its fruits. R. P. R.

By a lad 16 years old, who lost his hearing at 18 months ; under instruction 6 years.

SURRENDER OF KARS.

Kars is an important town in the northern part of Asiatic Turkey. It is remarkable for the strength and impregnability of its fortress. It has three citadels; one of them is very high and commands the city. In the summer of 1855 the Russian army under General Mouravieff marched to Kars and began to besiege it. At first the Turkish garrison thought that the Russians were under pretense of making the siege but believed that they had really come to ascertain the condition of the city and strength of its garrison. But at length the invaders opened the first parallel, and continued to make others until the city was entirely surrounded by them and its communication with other towns was cut off and conveyance of provisions into its fortress stopped, and the numerous Cossacks were stationed far from the Russian lines to watch any movements of the Greeks. Since, there was no important news about the siege, except an engagement took place between a detachment of Cossacks and a body of Turkish cavalry. Two thousand Ottoman horsemen with provisions came near Kars attempting to escape from being discovered by the Russians, but Gen. Mouravieff sent this detachment under the command of Gen. Kovalveski to arrest their progress. They met the Turks in the night, and a combat ensued and it lasted until the next morning. At last the Russians gained the ground and all the provisions and guns from the Turks destined for Kars. On the 29th of September last when

the besiegers heard the news about the fall of Sebastapol, Mouravieff ordered his army to storm the city. The Russians rushed into the fortress, and after an obstinate engagement they were driven back, and their commander Kovalveski was killed while climbing up the heights. Again the Russians attacked the city and successfully got into it, but the second time they were repulsed by the Turks with bayonets and the Russian commander (the successor of Gen. Kovalveski) was slain. The third time again the invaders attacked the city with great desperation and carried their arms into it and still were overthrown by the brave garrison and they lost their third commander. In this battle the Russians were wholly unsuccessful in attempting to capture the city. The battle continued eight hours and was one of the most obstinate and bloody ever known in the world. In this engagement the Russians were remarkable for their undaunted and noble courage and intrepidity; and the Turks for their admirable valor. After the defeat of the invaders, the Turks were encouraged for a time, but Mouravieff continued the siege with more caution and severity in spite of the disastrous battle. In order to raise the blockade, an army under Omar Pasha was sent to Asia Minor and invaded the Russian provinces. But Mouravieff would not change his determined mind, and still continued the siege. Omar defeated the Russians in two engagements. At length he found that his troops were short of provisions, and he was obliged to retreat to Redout Kaleth with them. The provisions in Kars became exhausted and many of the inhabitants were starved. Many women carried their children and put them at the feet of Gen. Williams, (the commander-in-chief of the garrison) and besought him to kill them rather than to let them starve to death. On the fourteenth of November Gen. Mouravieff summoned the city to surrender. Several officers were sent to him and they proposed to him to cease hostilities for ten days. He accepted their request and let an English officer Capt. Thompson go to Erzeroum and return to Kars. After some time he returned to the city. On the 28th of the same month the whole garrison, (except a number of them who were left in the hospitals) came out of the city and laid their arms and banners down. About six thousand men, old and disabled, were set at liberty, on condition that they should never take up arms against the Emperor of Russia in this war. The rest were sent to Tefis in Russia with Gen. Williams and six or eight Pashas as prisoners. The inhabitants delivered the keys up to Mouravieff and the Russians entered the city in triumph. Now Kars is in the hands of Gen. Mouravieff who gained honor by his perseverance, resolution, firmness, and endurance in the many difficulties which happened to him and his army.

M. B.

By a young lady from Nantucket, who lost her hearing when seven years of age. She was so far educated when she came to the Asylum, eighteen months ago, as to be able to join the High Class.

A DREAM.

At the close of a pleasant Sabbath day spent in observance of the usual exercises which it is the privilege of all the pupils of the American Asylum to enjoy, having entered more earnestly in deep thought and meditation than I often had done before, and feeling ere I retired that God had been with us through all the day, while my mind was still impressed with the remarks of both lecturers, and it seemed as though they had been intended for me, I sunk into a profound repose, and to my soul came sweet dreams and clear visions of home and friends, as if I were really among them again. I fancied I strolled out, and beneath my feet the blue waters were surging upon the strand, while I stood and gazed, stretching my eyes far across as if in search of that shore where dwell so many benighted heathen people, and I wondered if I could sacrifice all that was so dear to me in my own loved land, to dwell among them as one of God's chosen servants, and assist in leading them to him who is the way, the truth, the life, and Saviour of the world. I awoke and found all was but a phantasy, yet too plain to be eradicated from my mind, and from the fact that I once publicly professed my faith in Christ, and promised to follow in his footsteps, wherever he might lead, it seemed like some prophetic vision yet to be fulfilled; and if I were endowed with a special gift, I should deem it an important duty, which for the sake of him whose Gospel blessings we so freely enjoy, I would gladly perform; yet in my present capacity I can only hope to live a life, the influence of which may be seen and prove worthy the imitation of those by whom I am surrounded, and trust there are many virtuous men and women of high abilities, who will not consider it too great a sacrifice to obey the Saviour's command, in behalf of a darkened and idolatrous people, to plant the standard of Christianity in the remotest corners of the world, and there kindle a light which will never be extinguished, the knowledge of God and his Gospel.

TO MY MOTHER.

I'm thinking of thee now, Mother,
Of my home across the sea;
I only wait the time, Mother,
That will take me back to thee.

I'm thinking of thee now, Mother,
As all lonely here I roam—
Of Father, Brother, Sisters dear,
In my own my island home.

There's beauty all around, Mother,
 The trees are blooming fair—
 The birds at morn are singing,
 And with music rend the air.

Yet nought to me, dear Mother,
 Are their voices soft and clear ;
 The music of their merry notes
 Falls not upon mine ear.

The flowers are very smiling, Mother,
 Their fragrance fills the air,
 Yet not more bright than those
 Which grace our island fair.

I'm longing for my home, Mother,
 Blest spot within the sea ;
 I only wait the time, Mother,
 When I shall be with thee.

K. T. R.

The following letter was written by a graduate of the Asylum who lost his hearing at four years, and was under instruction eight and a half years. He had no speech or knowledge of language when he came to this Institution.

HOWLAND, ME., March 11th, 1856.

REV. WM. W. TURNER:—

DEAR FRIEND : I have read Mr. Flourney's scheme of a deaf-mute community with no small degree of interest and satisfaction. Of such a scheme as this, I had an idea originated in my mind during my youthful studies at Hartford. I used to give some of my school-fellows some suggestions as to the advantage of colonizing somewhere in the West, as a deaf-mute community—where we could raise a city of enterprise and thrift, and enjoy all the privileges of a well-organized association. Some of them seemed deeply interested in this subject ; yet they feared that such a glorious object in view could never be realized on this earth, because we were deficient in the means essential to accomplish such desired results. Oh since the idea thus originally formed in my head, my spirit has dwelt till now upon the organization of an association of deaf mutes. It is well to remark here that my mind was dark when at Hartford ; but I see the object now in a joyfully clear and true state of mental enlightenment, and have advanced in the investigation of the immutable principles of nature and divine truths. I have rejected all false opinions, as formed in ignorance of the laws of nature. Now I adopt God, nature, reason

and intuition as the unerring standard, whereby we can form correct conclusions or judgments. As I live in the light of the present, I shall never permit art to usurp the place of mistress over nature. Art makes fools, but nature the man. Art is not to be despised when it only becomes nature's handmaid. Alas! the present order of society is based upon false principles, which produces numerous evils and discords. There needs a reform in this respect. I can see no reason why we should not organize an association of ourselves upon such harmonious principles that we might enjoy the blissful privileges of a system of equity, equality and impartial distributive justice, in proportion to the amount of labor bestowed and capital invested. There is nothing in my opinion that has so strong a tendency to produce a wonderful revolution in the condition of deaf mutes as the formation of an industrial, educational and social order among them. Suppose that every member should be encouraged by the law of attraction and congeniality to develop his own individuality by proper exercise. Does not every human creature possess within his bosom a spark of the Divine, whereby to progress and unfold forever? To unfold all his noblest energies and faculties, physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual, he should find all the means and facilities required to accomplish this desired aim within the powers of a well-organized association. Labor should be rendered attractive in all respects, and every respective department of industry made enchanting by the graces of architectural beauty. Even the fields of grain, vegetables and fruit trees of all choice kinds, cultivated upon gardenizing and scientific principles, should be also made Eden-like by the surroundings of rural taste, flower-gardening and picturesque landscape. Is it not a well-known fact that the charm of beauty in flowers, or in any department of art and nature, is a comfort as essential to the health and harmonization of the mental organization as is food to the physical organism? Beauty has a wonderful power to harmonize and refine the human affections and sensibilities. An undeveloped savage is he that cannot appreciate the beautiful in nature, which conveys us on joyous wings of love to the God of nature.

By the introduction of suitable implements and machinery into the community, wherewith to impel the combined forces of manufacturing, mechanic and agricultural genius, in all their respective operations, suppose how much of physical labor (which is now in itself almost a repulsive drudgery without wisdom to direct it,) would be rendered not only light, easy and greatly lessened, but also attractive in the extreme!

The various creations of combined industry would be more than enough to sustain every member and the whole community in such a condition as contributes most to individual harmonization, and the comfort and happiness of the whole. There should be by necessity chosen three speaking men, of a very active business talent, and unimpeachable integrity, to

transact all business with foreign bodies—buying all lands and imports for the use of the families, employees or residents—and selling produce from agriculture, arts, etc., which will be more than necessary for their own consumption. A price at which the contents of their store-house are to be sold, should be determined by the benevolence of the firm, who can, under such circumstances, sell at least fifteen per cent. cheaper than the same article can be sold by isolated traders and merchants in towns—and their increasing productions would even yield each producer twenty-five per cent. clear profit—no loss at all. What an innocent monopoly would this establish among them!

The central object of the community should be education. It is the duty of every living soul to progress and improve for ever in knowledge, wisdom, celestial love and divine truth. Man is a progressive being; and is capable of endless unfoldment and infinite improvement. Every human being should learn and study all he can glean from the Volume of Nature, watching, if possible, all her operations observable every where, and exercising his noblest gift, *Reason*. Communion with nature lifts the soul higher than that with art.

Every member should make daily progress in scientific and intellectual attainments, and in the development of their noblest or spiritual natures. The less we grow of a gross or animal materiality, the more we become susceptible of a highly refined or spiritualized nature. Let every member have access, at all times, to the libraries, manufacturing, mechanic and agricultural, whence he can derive all the information he desires on any subject. Let there be also lectures, delivered twice every week, on scientific, artistic and agricultural principles and matters. Let all the members be educationized in the happiest forms of association, and the truest principles of brotherhood. Let all be attracted to one another by the law of love. Pecuniary acquisition should not be the all-absorbing aim of the association, as it produces avarice and numerous restless discomforts attendant on it. Intellectual acquisition should be in view all the wealth desirable and attainable! Yet with some exceptions, money or its equivalent may be and is a quick and powerful auxiliary in attaining the end, and is, under all circumstances, a necessary and safe passport whereby to go through the world—uncharitable world—a friend in need, yet a rude and hard master in some respects. Let every arrangement in social architecture be marked with the graces of beauty, utility, economy and convenience. Let the united powers of social ingenuity be called out to abridge, as much as possible, the amount of labor, not only in the wide fields of agriculture, the industrial departments of the artistic weaver, mechanic, etc., but also in the public bakery, public laundry and refectory. All the dormant yet fertile energies of an inventive genius should be called forth into activity by the awarding of such premiums or prizes as

are of a very encouraging nature. Let none undertake too much at first in the construction of this social order. Little beginnings make great endings. Let the star of wisdom guide the association in all their actions.

As regards distributing a sum of equality among all the members, from the least to the greatest, in proportion to the amount of labor thus created, is it not right to give the veriest fool that labors only by direction, the same remunerative sum as is given to the intellectualist of the highest development? Yes, we must say, just—evenly just in nature's impartial scales of equity. Does he need as much food as the brightest intellectualist, or the weakest need as much physical comfort as the strongest? If woman be the weakest and most delicate part of man, so much in favor of her being entitled to the same pay as is given to the strongest; for it is by nature's law the duty of the strongest to help the weakest. Oh behold, in nature's wide field of benevolence, how a sturdy oak nobly supports a twining climber of the tenderest tendency! Can not you interpret Nature's grand symbols? There can be no individual harmony nor social happiness where exists the partial distribution of inequalities. The interest of every individual should gravitate to the combined interests of the whole. Yet there are genteel drones in the present forms of society who speculate upon the labor of others; they are even passing judgments upon the honest poverty-stricken for venturing a hand upon what necessary substance the useless drones have sucked, to the injury of the hard-laboring class. Why do such powerful suckers pass in fashionable society, so highly honored for their supposed qualities or goodness, while he that labors most, suffers most with the burden of oppression, is passed as a despised wretch? It is only honest labor that dignifies and elevates the industrious. Yet it is owing to the false forms of present society that he is compelled to sustain the rich suckers and feed himself upon the husks of aristocracy! Study how curiously and wisely organized is the association of bees as they permit no drone in their hive of industry! Who shall be the first to deposit the sperm of social harmony and industrial order among deaf mutes? Whosoever makes a generous sacrifice towards the amelioration and elevation of a deaf-mute community by application to practice, of the principles of a wise social system, deserves a monument of immortality through ages to come. Cannot you see the lever of social power would move the world of selfishness out of place. Tell your friend, Mr. Flournoy, that he has a sympathizing friend in the deep shade of solitude. Tell him not to fear the frowns of the uncharitable world, but go ahead in the cause of freedom and truth.

Truly yours, JOHN EMERSON.

APPENDIX.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

THE origin and history of the American Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, distinguished for this, if for no other reason, that it was the first of the kind established in America, have often been set forth in our Annual Reports, particularly in the 5th, 20th, and 28th.

We do not propose to repeat here what has so often been already published. But it may gratify its numerous friends and patrons, to be made acquainted with the history of its accommodations; to know what arrangements have been made from time to time, for the comfort and care of its pupils;—what buildings they have occupied; and by what successive aggregations has been erected the extensive pile which now crowns the summit of the beautiful hill in the western part of this city.

When the school was opened in the spring of 1817, the few mutes who presented themselves for instruction, were lodged and taught in the south part of the building which is now the City Hotel, on the west side of Main street. It was hired by the directors for that purpose, at an annual rent of three hundred and fifty dollars. A gentleman and his wife were employed to keep the house and board the pupils and teachers at a stipulated price, *viz.*, two dollars and fifty cents per week. The number of pupils had so increased the second year as to make it necessary to procure more room than could be had in the building then occupied. Several rooms in the second and third stories of the house in Prospect street then owned by Mrs. H. Hopkins, and now by the family of the late Thomas Day, Esq., were obtained, and in them all the

classes were taught until the spring of 1821, when the Asylum building was ready for their reception. In the summer of 1818, the directors appointed a committee of five of their number to examine and report on the expediency of purchasing a site for the Asylum; and after hearing their report, they voted "that the same committee be authorized to purchase the house and about seven acres of land appurtenant thereto, late the property of Jared Scarborough, Esq., for a place to establish buildings for the Asylum, at a price not exceeding seven thousand dollars." The property was bought at auction on the 30th of July, for \$8,600. As this was more than the committee were authorized to pay for it, sundry individuals contributed \$772 in part payment, and the directors concluded to take it and pay the balance. It was thought at the time that the large dwelling-house on the premises might, with some additions, accommodate the institution for some years. A committee, appointed for the purpose of making the necessary alterations and additions, reported, however, that the buildings being of wood were not worth altering, and recommended the erection of a new building of brick or stone. This recommendation was adopted by the directors, who voted in March, 1819, that measures be taken for the immediate construction of a building for the Asylum on the land lately purchased of the estate of Jared Scarborough. They accepted the plan of a building drawn and submitted by the late Daniel Wadsworth, Esq., in May following, and directed their committee to effect its construction at a cost not exceeding \$20,000. This building was finished in the spring of 1821, and is the central or main building of the present establishment as seen in the frontispiece and the accompanying plans. Its actual cost was \$24,282. The directors of the Asylum, deeply affected with a sense of the blessing of God upon their enterprise, passed the following preamble and vote on the 20th of April, 1821.

Whereas, an edifice has lately been erected by this Institution, and is now ready for the reception of its pupils, and in pursuance of the humane and pious design of the founders of this Asylum, the directors have constructed it, not only to promote the improvement of the pupils in human and divine knowledge, but have also designed it as a Sanctuary where they may worship God;—for these reasons, and because the donors and friends of this Institution have cause to praise Him for having so prospered this undertaking as to enable them to build so spacious an edifice, as also

generally for His smiles upon the Institution ;—the directors resolve to meet, and to invite the members of the corporation and their fellow-citizens to meet at said house, on the 22d day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P.M., and then dedicate said house to ALMIGHTY GOD, and in solemn and devout acts of worship to record his goodness and supplicate his blessing upon this infant Seminary. Therefore,

Voted, That the REV. T. H. GALLAUDET, the principal, be requested to prepare and deliver a sermon or address on the above occasion.

Meantime, the family, consisting of the superintendent, or steward, REV. SAMUEL WHITTLESEY, his wife, children, and domestics, with fifty-four pupils, removed into the new edifice. It was 130 feet long, 53 feet wide, and three stories high, besides a basement, which at that time was unfinished, and an attic, which was afterward furnished and occupied as at present, for a boys' sleeping-room. In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the friends of the Asylum assembled on the day appointed, and were seated on benches properly arranged in the yard, and in connection with appropriate religious services, the following discourse was delivered by MR. GALLAUDET, from the front steps of the building.

DISCOURSE.

2 CORINTHIANS V. I.—“FOR WE KNOW THAT IF OUR EARTHLY HOUSE OF THIS TABERNACLE WERE DISSOLVED, WE HAVE A BUILDING OF GOD, AN HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS, ETERNAL IN THE HEAVENS.”

The faith of Paul in the promises of God, was an anchor to his soul, both sure and steadfast, amid all the sorrows and troubles of life. Experience had taught him not to look to human aid for support, nor to seek repose in earthly comforts ; for both, he well knew, like the temporary shelter of a house, might fall beneath the arm of violence, or crumble into ruin from the natural progress of decay. He felt himself a stranger and a pilgrim on the earth ; his home was in heaven, rendered sure to him by the declaration of his divine master ; “in my Father's house are many mansions, if it were not so, I would have told you, I go to prepare a place for you.” To this final rest from all suffering and sin, Paul looked forward with such delightful anticipation, that even his affliction appeared but light and momentary, and he considered it as working

out for him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. The faith which enabled him to do this, he thus describes: "While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal. For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

By the expression, "earthly house of this tabernacle," I apprehend the apostle intended something more than the mere human body, and referred rather to our residence in this world, which from its transitoriness and uncertainty, might well be compared to a tabernacle or tent, and thus be fitly contrasted with the permanency and stability of the heavenly state. Thus you see what was the true source of the apostle's consolation under affliction and of the zeal and hope which animated him in the midst of his trials; he regarded things temporal, as he would the accommodations of a house, which, with all its conveniences and comforts, is nevertheless destined to inevitable dissolution; he fixed his affections on things eternal, on his home in the heavens, on that building of God, whose foundation is sure, whose walls are imperishable, and the beauty, order, and magnificence of which, infinitely surpass all our conceptions. These sentiments of the apostle, and the spirit which dictated them, seem to me, my brethren, peculiarly suitable for us to imbibe on the present occasion. We see before us a little group of our fellow-beings, who are called in the mysterious providence of God to endure affliction. This affliction may become comparatively light to them, and, as it were, enduring but a moment; could it be made instrumental of working out for them a far more exceeding, and eternal weight of glory. They are just introduced into an earthly house well calculated for their accommodation; but it becomes both them and all of us, who feel interested in their welfare, to keep constantly in mind, that this goodly edifice with its various sources of instruction and improvement, is one of the things, which though seen perhaps with grateful satisfaction is still temporal, the worldly advantages of which may prove uncertain and must be transitory, and at which, therefore, we ought not to look with any sense of a strong and undue attachment, but rather, raise the eye of our faith, and persuade these sufferers to do so likewise, to a better home, to that building of God, the house not

made with hands eternal in the heavens. When I say that the worldly advantages of this Asylum may prove uncertain, do not understand me as wishing to disparage their true importance and value. To do this would be alike unwise and ungrateful. It would be unwise; for Godliness hath the promise of this life as well as of that which is to come, and it is only a misguided enthusiasm which can aim to prepare youth for a better world, without, at the same time, training them up to a faithful discharge of all their duties in this. It would be ungrateful; for every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused if it be received with thanksgiving; and we might as well close our eyes upon the budding beauties of the season, which the kind Author of Nature is now unfolding to our view, as to shut our hearts against that general aspect of convenience, and that prospect of future comfort to the deaf and dumb, which the same Giver of every good and perfect gift, deigns to shed over the establishment which we wish this day to dedicate to Him who has thus far fostered and protected it. But the brightest hopes of spring sometimes fall before an untimely frost, and human establishments of the fairest promise have often been so perverted from their original design, as to become the nurseries of error, or so conducted in their progress, as to promote the views of personal interest; or so decked out with the pomp and circumstance of greatness, as to serve rather for the ornaments with which ambition would love to decorate itself, than as the plain and useful instruments which the hand of unostentatious charity would employ to dispense her simple and substantial benefits to the suffering objects of her care. Believe me these are the rocks on which this Institution may be shipwrecked. Its very prosperity should serve as the beacon of its danger.

Many of you, my brethren, recollect when your interest for the deaf and dumb was first excited by a single individual of their number, thus afflicted, as it were, by Providence, for the very purpose of turning her calamity into the source of blessings upon her fellow-sufferers:—and now, when about six years only have elapsed, since she was regarded as almost a solitary instance of this calamity among us, I see her in the midst of a considerable circle of those whom she was destined to relieve, many of whom, with herself, have already completed the fourth year of their education, while they this day are assembled in their own house,

reared by the charities of individuals and the munificence of both state and national bounty, with means of comfort and instruction, far surpassing the most sanguine hopes that were indulged by the friends of the Asylum at its commencement. My brethren, such unexampled prosperity is dangerous, and those to whom the guardianship of this Institution is entrusted, will do well to watch against its insinuating effects.

Man, whether in his collective or individual capacity, is a fallen and degenerate being. He is always prone to look at the things which are seen and are temporal, and to neglect those which are not seen and are eternal. And this explains a most singular problem of human nature. You will find individuals whose hearts overflow with all the charities of life ; kind, gentle, amiable, honorable,—willing to practice almost any self-denial and to expend almost any bounty, in the furthering of plans for the relief of the temporal distress of their fellow-men. And they will erect the most princely establishments to furnish the sickness of poverty with a couch of ease, and to afford the wandering stranger a home, and to soothe the sorrows of the widow and supply the wants of the fatherless, and to control or mitigate the worst of all human evils, the maddening diseases of the mind, and yet they can do all this and think nothing of the souls of these sufferers ; make little or no provision for their spiritual necessities ; and while everything is done to render the earthly house of their tabernacle convenient and comfortable, they are not warned that they must soon leave it ; they are not urged to secure a residence in a better home, “in the building of God, the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.” In saying this, far be it from me to decry the offices of humanity ; but why not blend these offices with the nobler charity which the Gospel inspires. While men will lavish all the skill and experience that their bounty can procure to heal the diseases of the body, why perform only half the cure ; why leave the patient to languish under a more dreadful malady, the corruption of a depraved heart ; why not take advantage of the composure and self-reflection, which his very hour of bodily suffering brings with it, to soothe the pangs of his conscience, to allay the torments of remorse, to ease him from the burden of sin, to refresh his parched soul with the well-spring of eternal life, to point him to that physician in whose gift is immortal health and vigor. My brethren,

look at this fact—it is to be found on the pages of all the histories of mere philanthropy ; and shows the danger to which all establishments of benevolence are exposed. Forgive me, then, for dwelling on this perhaps unwelcome topic. But I do feel that the solemnities of this day, if they have any meaning, call upon all who are interested in the welfare of the establishment, to keep steadily in view its simple, original design, that of making it the gate to heaven, for these poor lambs of the flock ; for, without such means of instruction, they must continue to sit in darkness, and in the region of the shadow of death, ignorant of the immortality of their souls, of their accountability to God, of their future state of being, of the destinies which await them, of the corruption of their own hearts, of the necessity of repentance toward God, and of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the influence of that Holy Comforter, which can alone renew them in the temper of their minds and prepare them for the inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

Besides, by thus making the spiritual benefits of the Institution paramount to all others, its temporal advantages will be best secured. For the former afford the surest foundation of the latter. If it is thus devoted to the cause of Christ and to the building up of His kingdom among the deaf and dumb, such a feeling of dependence on God, of accountability to Him, and of reliance on His providential support, will be produced among those who manage its concerns, as to give the most consistency, energy, and success to all their measures and operations for its welfare. It will then be placed, if I may so speak, under the more immediate protection of the Saviour, it becomes entitled to His covenant promises, it forms a department of His vast and increasing empire in this lower world, and He stands pledged to overshadow it with the arm of His mighty and irresistible protection.

Again, by devoting this Institution to the cause of Christ, the moral influence of the truths of the gospel will have an important and salutary effect even upon its purely intellectual and temporal departments, and the government of the pupils. Truth is often said to be omnipotent. It is the instrument which the Father of spirits employs to enlighten the minds and purify the hearts of His intelligent creatures. But truth is one, and there is probably a real connection between all kinds of truth both human and divine ;

for the author of those operations of nature which furnish the data from which physical truths are derived, and of those dispensations of providence and grace from which moral and religious truths are derived, is One and the same Almighty Being, directing and controlling the vast movements of His power, and the mysterious processes of His wisdom, and the inflexible dispensations of His justice, and the engaging displays of His goodness, upon one harmonious plan, all tending to one result, the brightest illustration of His glory, and the best good of all who love and serve Him. Now, in this plan, moral truth holds a higher rank than intellectual, and has a nobler influence on the mind; and I apprehend that the youth whose understanding is early opened to the reception and influence of the truths of the gospel in all their beauty and simplicity, will make the fairest and most rapid progress, even in his attainment of merely human knowledge. Sin darkens the understanding as well as debases the heart. Had man remained in his primeval state of innocence, probably much of that very obscurity which attends the researches that philosophy has been attempting to make, for ages, in the discovery of physical truth, and which has been attributed simply to the limited powers of the human faculties, in this imperfect state of being, would never have existed, and much that now appears mysterious, would then have been clear. But there is a view of this subject somewhat more practical which gives it, if not a more elevated, at least a more heart-felt interest. How much of the successful education of youth in any department of knowledge depends upon the docility of the pupil, and on the influence which the instructor has over him. How is this docility best to be cultivated? How is this influence to be maintained so as to combine respect with love? No precepts like those of the gospel diffuse over the opening character that tender ingenuousness of feeling which is so lovely in youth; it is like the dew of heaven, whose mild luster sheds a fresher charm over the budding flower, refreshes its infancy, and nurtures its growth into all the fulness of its maturer beauties. The faculties of the child expand in their most desirable form, nay its very acquisitions of knowledge are most rapid, when the affections of its heart are properly cultivated, and they can not be so without making use of the doctrines, and precepts, and example of that Saviour who was the friend of the young and helpless. Education, could

it be conducted upon strictly gospel principles, would soon prove by actual experiment, that the influence of the religion of Jesus Christ, in fact elevates and ennobles all the powers of the understanding, while it purifies and hallows all the affections of the heart. And, in the same way, it would not be difficult to show, that if it is to be one of the leading objects of this Institution to form its pupils to those habits of useful employment which will qualify them to contribute to their own future support, and to prepare them to sustain the various relations, and discharge the various duties of life, with credit to themselves and comfort to their friends, that this is best to be accomplished, by leading them to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and then all these things shall be added unto them. I have been led to these reflections, my brethren, from considering what appeared to me to be the real nature of the occasion which has brought us together. It is to dedicate this Asylum to Almighty God. It is not simply to consecrate this building, or any particular part of it, to the services and ceremonies of religious worship, although we indulge the hope that this will form an important feature of the establishment, and give the pupils the opportunity of enjoying this privilege in a manner adapted to their peculiar situation. But we rather assemble here to dedicate the whole Institution, in all its departments, and with all its benefits, to the service and honor of Him who has so kindly reared and cherished it, and to invoke His blessing and protection upon it.

On such an occasion, so solemn and so interesting, it is becoming, it is safe, nay we are under the strongest obligations, to surrender this whole Institution into the hands of Him, who retains a property in every gift which He bestows upon us, and under whose direction, and by the guidance of whose precepts, we can best secure and enjoy all our blessings. Hence I have endeavored in this discourse to show, that it is both the duty and interest of those to whom the guardianship of this Asylum is intrusted, to keep its original and leading design steadily in view, to make the religious welfare of the pupils its great object, and to conduct all its other departments, not upon worldly or merely humane principles, but under the wholesome laws and maxims of the gospel of our Saviour. Let us then, my brethren, all of us who expect to be engaged in its affairs, or who are interested in its prosperity, now, in the pres-

ence of Almighty God, and with a humble reliance on His aid, proceed to dedicate this Asylum, in all its departments, and with all its interests and concerns, to the service of the Father of mercies, to the honor of the Redeemer's name, to the grace of the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, invoking the continuance of the Divine blessing upon it, that it may prove a rich, a lasting, an eternal benefit to the suffering objects of its care. Thus built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, it will be established upon the rock of ages; and when these walls, which the hands of man have erected, shall have mouldered into ruin; when nothing but the winds of heaven, shall sigh in melancholy murmur through the desolation of these goodly scenes which surround and embellish it; when the last memorials of its founders and patrons and friends, the lonely tombstones of their grass-grown graves, shall have crumbled into dust and ceased to preserve even their very names from oblivion; when its present and future inhabitants, the cherished objects of its care, shall have left, one after another, this earthly house of their tabernacle, we will indulge the delightful hope, that it will have proved to each of them, the preparatory entrance, the outer court, of the building of God, the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. And that this may prove the happy lot both of them, and of all who now surround them, and shew this interest in their welfare, may God of His infinite mercy grant. Amen.

DEDICATORY PRAYER.

Father of mercies, and God of all grace and consolation, enable us, at this time, to raise unto thee the united desires of our hearts, in behalf of those whose necessities thou hast not forgotten, and whom thou hast visited, in their calamity, with the kindest tokens of thy regard. We would reverently admire the overflowing abundance of thy bounty, and the countless ways in which thou dispensest thy gifts to the sinful and suffering children of men. We thank thee, for all that thou hast done, both in this and other parts of the world, to succor those who are deaf and dumb, and we do beseech thee to bless them, and the institutions which cherish them, with the kindness of thy paternal care, with the light of thy gospel, and with the dew of thy grace. Especially would we acknowledge, with humble and devout gratitude, all the manifesta-

tions of thy goodness toward the Asylum established in this place. By the wonderful workings of thy providence, thou didst direct the attention of the benevolent to these children of suffering; thou didst prepare and open the way for their relief; thou didst move the hand of charity to supply their wants; thou didst provide the means of their instruction; thou didst touch the hearts of the wise and honorable, and the rulers of the land, with compassion toward them; and, now, to crown all thy other gifts, thou hast gathered them, as it were, beneath the shadow of thy wings, into this their own dwelling, in which, we humbly hope, both they and many of their fellow-sufferers, will be made partakers of still greater and richer blessings. In all these things, we desire, O God, to see, to acknowledge, and to adore the hand of *thy* power, and the riches of *thy* bounty. "Not unto us, O! Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name, be all the praise and all the glory." And, now, O! Lord, what shall we render unto thee for all these thy benefits. We can only give back to thee what thou hast already given. Wilt thou, then, enable us, by the aid of thy Holy Spirit, through the intercession of thy Son, and with faith in Him, at this time, most solemnly to dedicate this Asylum to thyself.

Almighty and most Merciful God, in behalf of those whom thou hast called, in thy providence, to direct and govern the concerns of this Asylum, we do now dedicate this whole Institution to thee; to thee, in all its departments of intellectual, moral, and religious instruction; to thee, in all its privileges of worship, prayer, and praise; to thee, in all its domestic regulations, and various means of comfort and usefulness; to thee, with all its benefits, both spiritual and temporal, beseeching thee to accept the offering, and to make it subservient to the promotion of thy glory, to the honor of thy Son Jesus Christ, and to the building up of his kingdom in the hearts of all who have been, who now are, or who may be, the objects of its care. O! Thou Father of mercies, take now, we beseech thee, this Asylum, with all its interests, under thy future protection. Defend it from every danger by thy Almighty arm. Give it all salutary favor in the sight of our fellow-men. Exeute the prayers of thy own children in its behalf. Shed down upon all who are intrusted with the direction and management of its concerns, in their several stations, and in the discharge of their respective duties, a spirit of wisdom and prudence, of patience and

kindness, of fidelity and industry ; so that all things being conducted in thy fear, may meet with thy blessing, and result both in the temporal and spiritual good of those who resort hither for instruction. May the pupils ever be taught the truths of thy gospel, in all their affecting simplicity and force. May the friend of the wretched, the Saviour of sinners, the Son of thy love, here abundantly display the riches of His grace, in gathering these lambs of the flock into His own fold, and in making them meet for an entrance into the spiritual land of promise, the Canaan of eternal rest.

We would also remember before thee, O ! thou hope of the afflicted, the many deaf and dumb in this and other lands, who are still enveloped in the midnight of intellectual and moral darkness ; we beseech thee, in thine abundant goodness, to make provision for their relief, and to cause, that while the consolations of thy gospel are extending to almost every corner of the earth, these helpless may not be forgotten by their fellow-men.

In imploring these blessings, Almighty God, we humbly confess, that we are most unworthy to receive them. For we are sinners in thy sight, and if thou shouldest be strict to mark our iniquities, we could not stand before thee ; we would look to Jesus Christ alone and to his righteousness, for acceptance with thee. O ! for his sake, wilt thou hear us, and grant us an answer of peace. And to the Father, to the Son and to the Holy Spirit, be rendered everlasting praises. Amen.

The building thus finished and dedicated was capable of accommodating about 120 pupils. Changes in the interior arrangements of the building were made from time to time, as the increasing number of pupils and a regard to their comfort required. The basement was completed and fitted up as a kitchen, dining-room and wash-room in 1826, at an expense of \$1,823.

For some years there was no mechanical department in the Asylum, though the importance of having one was understood almost from the beginning. In 1823, two neat and commodious workshops of brick, one story high, were put up, in the rear of the main edifice, and at some distance from it, at a cost of \$1,011. In these were employed a shoemaker, a cooper, a cabinet-maker and a cutter, to instruct such of the boys as were of suitable age, in their respective trades. In 1825, the workshops were enlarged at an

expense of \$745, to accommodate the whole number of the pupils who wished to be instructed in mechanical labor.

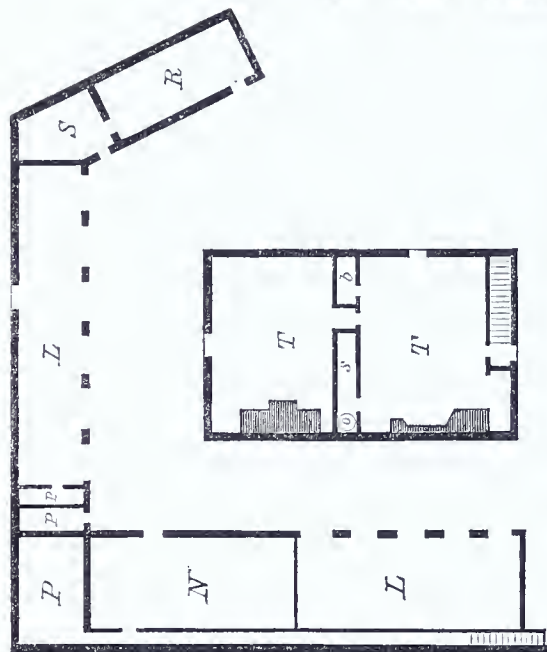
As the house had become crowded, and the location of the kitchen in the basement had been found prejudicial to the comfort and health of its inmates, a new building was erected in 1833, in the rear and adjoining to the main edifice, and was fitted up for a kitchen and wash-room on the first floor and a dining-room in the second story, as seen in the plans. It was 56 feet long, 32 feet wide, and cost about \$3,500. In 1846, an addition of 17 feet was made to the north end of this building, for which was paid the sum of \$600; and in 1850, it was raised another story so as to make a girl's dormitory over the dining-room connected with their sleeping-rooms in the main building. This, with other alterations and improvements made the same year, cost more than \$3,000.

The number of pupils had become so great in 1844, that they could not be comfortably disposed of in the buildings then belonging to the Institution. It was therefore thought best to erect a building which should contain all the school-rooms and the chapel. The west or left wing was accordingly constructed at an expense of \$8,000. It is 60 feet long, 50 feet wide, built of brick, three stories high. On the first floor are four class-rooms; the same number on the second floor, and in the third story are a chapel, a class-room and a museum. The removing of the schools from the main-building, made important alterations in its interior arrangements necessary. These were effected the same year and the buildings thoroughly repaired. Since that time, little or no change has been made in these arrangements.

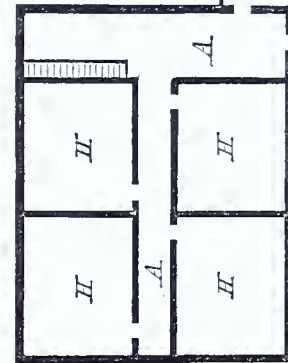
In 1849, one of the workshops was taken down, and a much larger and better one was built in its place. It is of brick, two stories high, 115 feet long and 30 feet wide. A part of the second story was fitted up for a tailor's shop. The remainder, with the whole of the first story was arranged for cabinet-making. The other shop was raised a story to correspond with the new one. The upper part was occupied as at present, for shoe-making, and the lower story as a ware-room for cabinet furniture. Gas was introduced into all the buildings of the Asylum the same year, and water by means of hydraulic rams, the year after.

The handsome veranda which ornaments the central building, as seen in the frontispiece, was constructed in 1852, and cost \$943.

GROUND FLOOR.

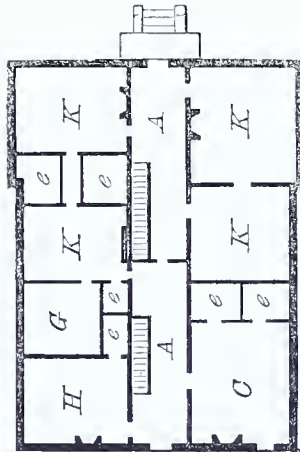


WEST WING.



- A HALLS.
- B PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE.
- C PUPILS' SITTING ROOMS.
- D STEWARD'S OFFICE.
- E LIBRARY.
- F STEWARD'S APARTMENTS.
- G SERVANTS' ROOMS.

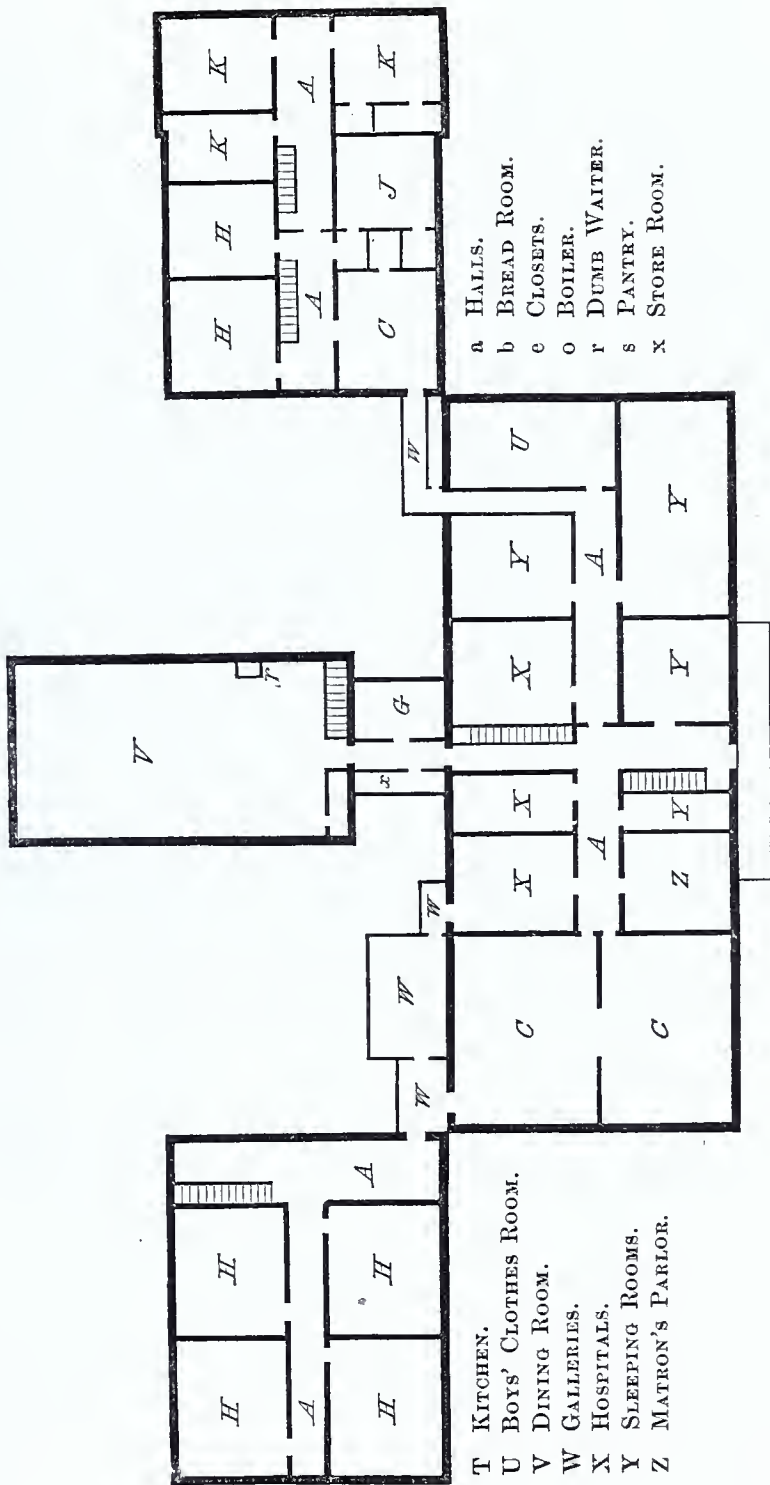
EAST WING.



- H SCHOOL-ROOMS.
- I HIGH CLASS ROOM.
- J TEACHERS' SITTING ROOM.
- K PRINCIPAL'S APARTMENTS.
- L WOOD SHEDS.
- N GIRLS' BATHING ROOM.
- S TOOL ROOMS.

MAIN BUILDING.

SECOND STORY.



T KITCHEN.
 U BOYS' CLOTHES ROOM.
 V DINING ROOM.
 W GALLERIES.
 X HOSPITALS.
 Y SLEEPING ROOMS.
 Z MATRON'S PARLOR.

a HALLS.
 b BREAD ROOM.
 c CLOSETS.
 o BOILER.
 r DUMB WAITER.
 s PANTRY.
 x STORE ROOM.

In order to separate the quite young children from the older ones, and to afford suitable accommodations for the whole number of pupils, at that time more than 200, the Directors resolved early in 1854, to erect a new building which they accordingly did. It was completed in the spring of the next year, at a cost of \$15,500, and forms the east or right wing, as seen in the accompanying elevation and plans. It is 70 feet long, 53 feet wide, three stories high with a basement, and affords accommodations for the family of the principal, for the female teachers and an assistant matron, and for thirty-five or forty of the youngest pupils.

The frontispiece is a view of the front elevation of the Asylum as it now is. It faces the south, has a beautiful lawn before it, ornamented with trees, flowers and a fountain. The plans here given are a correct representation of the first and second floors, showing the rooms and the uses to which they are appropriated. The third story of the main building is divided into two equal parts, transversely, one of which contains the clothes room and sleeping rooms of the matron and female pupils, and the other, of the boys. The third story of the new wing is used for the same purpose and arranged in a similar manner. Though the buildings of the Asylum were erected at different times as they were needed, and not in conformity with an original plan, still they present a very good appearance, and afford as many conveniences as will be found in public institutions generally.

The price of board, tuition, washing, &c., from 1817 to 1821, was \$200 ; from that time to 1825, it was \$150 ; then till 1834, it was \$115, and from that to the present time, \$100 a year, including vacations.

The Alphabet of the Deaf and Dumb.



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



n



o



p



q



r



s



t



u



v



w



x



y



z



&

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

I. The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, lights, stationery and other incidental expenses of the school-room, for which, including TUITION, there will be an annual charge of one hundred dollars.

II. In case of sickness, the necessary extra charges will be made.

III. No deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacation of absence, except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made six months in advance, for the punctual fulfillment of which, a satisfactory bond will be required.

V. Each person applying for admission, must be between the ages of EIGHT and TWENTY-FIVE years; must be of a good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct and from any contagious disease.

Applications for the benefit of the Legislative appropriations in the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. In the State of Rhode Island, application as above should be made to the Commissioner of the funds for the education of the deaf and dumb; and in Vermont and Connecticut, respectively, to his Excellency, the Governor of the State. In all cases a certificate from two or more of the Selectmen, Magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application.

Those applying for the admission of *paying pupils*, may address their letters (post-paid) to the Principal of the Asylum; and all letters respecting the pupils, either to him or them, must be *post-paid*.

The Spring Vacation begins on the last Wednesday of April, and continues *two weeks*. The summer Vacation begins on the first Wednesday of August, and ends on the third Wednesday of September. The time for admitting pupils is at the close of the Summer Vacation in September. Punctuality in this respect is very important; as it can not be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation. Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the loss.

It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the deaf and dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

When a pupil is sent to the Asylum, unless accompanied by a parent or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning him, he should bring a written statement as to his name; the year, month, and day of birth; the place of his residence; where he was born; whether he was born deaf, or if not, what caused his deafness; whether he has deaf-mute relatives; also the name and direction of the person to whom letters respecting him may be addressed. He should be *well clothed*; that is,—he should have both summer and winter clothing enough to last one year, and be furnished with a list of the various articles, each of which should be marked. A small sum of money should also be deposited with the Steward of the Asylum, for the personal expenses of the pupil not otherwise provided for.

Careful attention to these suggestions is quite important.

On the day of the commencement of the *Summer Vacation*, an officer of the Asylum will accompany such pupils as are to travel upon the railroads between Hartford and Boston, taking care of them and their baggage, on condition that their friends will make timely provision for their expenses on the way, and engage to meet and receive them immediately on the arrival of the *early* train at the various points on the route previously agreed on, and at the station of the Boston and Worcester Railroad in Boston.